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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XX NO. 7- BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1932. PRICE ONE ANNA

GOVT. "DRIVE" AGAINST CONGRESSMEN IN FULL SWING.

Arrests And Raids All Over The Country.

DR. ANSARI ARRESTED.

Sirdar Sardul Singh To Succeed As Congress President.

BOMBAY MAGISTRATES ARMED WITH EXTRAORDINARY SUMMARY POWERS.

NEW DELHI, Jany. 8.

Dr. Ansari, who succeeded Babu Rajendra Prashad as Congress President was arrested at his residence.

Mr. Baktyawar Ali, Assistant Superintendent of Police, with two sergeants and constables called at the residence of Dr. Ansari, No. 1. Daryaganj, at 1 p.m. and met the Doctor in his consulting room. After asking his assistant to withdraw from the room, the police party told Dr. Ansari that he was under arrest.

TAKEN TO CENTRAL JAIL.

It is understood that the arrest has been effected under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, for being a member of the unlawful Congress Working Committee.

Dr. Ansari was taken to the Delhi Central Jail and lodged in the European Ward. The trial of Dr. Ansari will take place to-morrow, most probably in the Central Jail.

SARDUL SINGH NOMINATED CONGRESS PRESIDENT.

Dr. Ansari has nominated Sardar Sardul Singh to succeed him as Acting Congress President.—A.P.

Dr. S. K. Vaidya Arrested For Defying Police Chief's Order.

MR. J. J. CHOKSI JAILED FOR 2 YEARS.

Following the general round-up of Congress leaders the Bombay Government has armed the Magistrates in the City and the Districts with extraordinary powers to try Ordinance prisoners.

ARMING THE EXECUTIVE WITH EXTRAORDINARY POWERS.

The Magistrates in Bombay and Special Magistrates under this new dispensation are empowered to sentence a person upto 7 years' imprisonment instead of 2 years allowed under the ordinary law.

The Summary Courts so constituted need not record more than a memorandum of evidence and are not required to frame a formal charge. The magistrates are further empowered to dispense with the attendance of the accused person and not required to grant the request of adjournments merely for the purpose of securing attendance of securing attendance of a legal practitioner if in the opinion of the magistrate it might involve delay in the disposal of the case. Special Judges can pass any sentence including a sentence of death.

The first case under the new summary powers was tried in Bombay by Mr. H. P. Dastur who sentenced Mr. J. J. Choksey, of the Emergency B. P. C. C. Committee to 2 years' hard labour.

News of arrests from all parts of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Karnatak are pouring in. Congressmen in Pen, Panvel, Nasik, Dohad, Godha, Dharwar and Belgaum are being rounded up.

DR. S. K VAIDRA ARRESTET

Defies Police Chief's Osder.

Dr. S. K. Vaidya, who addressed the Azad Maidan meeting, was arrested on Friday evening at his residence by Inspector M. N. Desai of the C. I. D.

Dr. S. K. Vaidya was served with an order under Section 4 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance on Friday afternoon prohibiting him from making any public speech or from taking part in any Congress activities. The order which was signed by the Police Commissioner of Bombay also required Dr. Vaidya to report himself to the police every day.

DR. VAIDYA'S REPLY TO POLICE CHIEF.

The same evening Dr. Vaidya addressed a meeting at the Azad Maidan when he read a reply that he had written to the Police Commissioner intimating that he would disobey the order and suffer the consequences.

A large number of women participated in the meeting.

LOKAMANYA SEVA. SANGH

Move To Withdraw Ban On It.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

VILE PARLE, Jan. 8.

It is learnt that on the intercession of some persons, the Collector of the Bombay Suburban District has agreed to write to the Home Department to with-

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 3).

Round-up Of Congress Leadess In The Karnatak.

KAUJALGI, DESHPANDE, AND HAVERI MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT.

(From Our Correspondent).

HAVERI, Jany. 8.

Sjt. Shiddappa Karigappa Hosmain, a prominent leader of Karnatak and President of the Haveri Municipality was arrested at his residence under Regulation 3 of 1818.

Being told he was under arrest, he took no kit and walked straight to the police-van. This is the first round up in the Karnatak. Political awakening, particularly among the Lingayats was mainly due to him. Complete 'hartal' was observed! Two police vans are waiting for the round up of other leaders.

Other prominent arrests in the Karnatak include Sjt. Kaujalgi at Dharwar, Sjt. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande and Sjt. Baburao Thakur at Belgaum.

PANVEL LEADER ARRESTED

Sjt. Nanasaheb Bedekar.

(From Our Correspondent).

PANVEL, Jan. 8.

Sjt. Nana Saheb Bedekar was arrested to-day under the new Ordinance. More arrests are ex-

(Continued on Page 9, Cols 4 & 5).

SARDAR SHARDUL SINGH WHO SUCCEEDS DR. ANSARI.

120 PICKETERS ENTER PESHAWAR.

Agitation In Swabi Villages.

PESHAWAR, Jan. 8.

Yesterday 120 picketers entered Peshawar City from the neighbouring Khalil villages. Two of them were arrested and the remainder were moved on by the police.

Some agitation is reported from Dagai and Jalbai, villages in Swabi which were visited by the Police on the 6th instant.

Nine arrests were made there. Kohat reports further improvement in the attitude of the Khattaks.

Twelve volunteers were arrested in Bannu City and the District where the situation appears to be improving.

The Faquir of Alingar is still in the Upper Gundab Valley. Discussions were held yesterday between the leaders of his party and the local Halimzai Maliks. The result appears to have been satisfactory and Maliks are confident that they have the situation in hand.—A. P.

POLICE AT DELHI MEETING

How Arif Hasvi Was Arrested

NEW DELHI, January 8.

The local Congres Committee announced a public meeting in Queens Garden for this evening. About an hour earlier a posse of about 100 police with Mr. Isar, City Magistrate, took position in the neighbourhood.

By 5 o'clock about 1000 people had collected at the meeting place and many more were standing nearby.

Mr. Arif Hasvi, the "Dictator" of the Congress Committee commenced proceedings by addressing the meeting. He was told by the police that the Congress being unlawful association they could not hold any public meeting under its auspices, but Mr. Arif Hasvi proceeded with his address and he was arrested on the spot.

THREE LADIES ARRESTED.

Three ladies including Mrs. Rajpati Kaul and Mrs. Y. P. Varma then addressed the meeting one after another. They were also simultaneously arrested. Before her arrest however Mrs. Varma declared the meeting dissolved.

PANDIT INDRA TO SUCCEED ARIF HASVI.

The police also informed the crowd that as the Congress was an unlawful association anybody who would not disperse would be arrested. The crowd then melted away and the police seized all furniture at the meeting which belonged to the Congress and removed the arrested persons to jail. Chandni Chowk was partially closed on account of the arrest of Dr. Ansari.

Pandit Indra has been nominated local "Dictator" vice Arif Hasvi.—A.P.

Dr. M. A. Ansari, Acting President of the Congress, who was arrested on Friday.

FIRM RULE IN NAGPUR.

C. P. Government Issue Ukase.

BOYCOTT AND MOLESTATION ORDINANCE IN FORCE.

NAGPUR, Jan. 8.

The following communique has been issued by the Central Provinces Government:—

The Congress has now formed a "War Council" in Nagpur and has begun to enrol volunteers and collect funds with the intention of carrying out the programme recently issued by the Congress Working Committee and of pursuing illegal activities generally.

The Government has decided it cannot ignore this challenge to authority and will take all measures necessary to secure the right of members of the public to pursue their lawful avocations including right of buying and selling without interference with their liberty.

Accordingly it has applied the Prevention of Molestation and Boycotting Ordinance to Nagpur district and will enforce its provisions and take any further steps that may be necessary. Government appeals to all law abiding citizens who believe in progress by constitutional means to assist it in putting down the present menace to all forms of Government.—A. P.

C. P. CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED.

(From A Correspondent)

WARDHAGANJ, Jan. 8.

Mr. Vinoba Bhave Achariya, and Mr. Gopalrao Kale, Manager, Satyagrah Ashram, Wardha, along with Seth Rameshwarji of Dhulia and three others were arrested to-day at Jalgaon in Khandesh while returning to Wardha after performing opening ceremony of a hospital founded by Rameshwarji. Public meeting is being held here to-night.

10 ARRESTS IN KARACHI

Line Of Congress Dictators.

KARACHI, Jan. 8.

Swami Govindanand, the first "dictator" of Sind was arrested today while he was holding consultation with Congress workers.

It is understood that 10 persons so far arrested in Karachi will not be tried but will be detained as long as the local police are empowered under the Ordinance Two.

Mrs. Kiki Ben has been appointed as Karachi dictator vice Mr. Naravandas Bechar while Prof. N. R. Malkani succeeds Swami Govindanand.—A. P.

ORDINANCE RULE IN BENGAL.

T. A. Goswami Gagged.

CONGRESS JAILED AND ARRESTED.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

Mr. Satindranath Sen, Patuakhali, a Satyagraha leader, was arrested under Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Mr. T. C. Goswami, ex-M.L.A., has been served with a notice under Emergency Powers Ordinance restraining him from taking part in meetings and demonstrations or in any way helping the Civil Disobedience and Boycott movements.

JAILED FOR 6 MONTHS.

Mr. Debendranath Dutt and Khitish Kanta Mukherji were sentenced to-day to six months' rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under Section 62-A Calcutta Police Act for asking shop-keepers of Burrabazar to close their shops as a protest against Mahatma Gandhi's arrest.—A. P.

PICKETERS JAILED IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

Mr. Haripada Chakravarty, Mr. Sailen Bhattacharji and Mr. Dhirendra Bhattacharji were arrested to-day under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Four Bengalis were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each by the Third Presidency Magistrate under the Picketing Ordinance on charge of causing obstruction to customers of foreign cloth shops in Burrabazar. Another was fined to Rs. 50 in default two months' simple imprisonment.—A. P.

COMILLA CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED.

COMILLA, Jan. 8.

Arrests under Emergency Powers Ordinance include Mrs. Hemprava Majumdar, Mr. Basantakumar Majumdar, Mr. Habibur Rahaman, President, Vice-President and Secretary respectively of the Tippera Congress, Advocate Kamini Kumar Datta and three others. It is definitely understood that all prospective local dictators have been taken into custody.

Arrests at Midnapore include the Secretary of the District Congress Committee.—A. P.

NOTICES SERVED ON HOWRAH CONGRESSMEN

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

Mr. Bijoy Kumar Bhattacharji, former Vice-President of the Howrah Municipality, Mr. Harendranath Ghosh, Secretary, Howrah District Congress Committee and eight other Congressmen of Howrah have been served with notices under the Emergency Ordinance, restraining them from helping or furthering the civil disobedience and boycott movements.—A. P.

JAPAN'S 'NO' TO U. S. NOTE

America's Move To Put Down Aggression In Manchuria.

ATTEMPT ON JAPANESE EMPEROR'S LIFE.

Cabinet Resigns As A Sequel.

LONDON, January 8.

Tokio.—"Japan is unable to modify her action in Manchuria as she has only taken the minimum precautions necessary for preservation of her legitimate interests and rights."

This is the official Japanese attitude to the United States note, according to a statement made by the spokesman of the Japanese Foreign Office.

NO MORE GRABBING THAN SHE IS ENTITLED TO.

He added that Japan did not intend seeking more than she was entitled to under existing treaties. She could only reiterate her strict adherence to the policy of "open door". She did not intend to retain permanently the territory that she had been compelled by circumstances to occupy temporarily.

CABINET RESIGNS AS SEQUEL TO ATTEMPT ON EMPEROR.

It is understood that the Cabinet has resigned, holding itself responsible for failure to prevent the bomb outrage against the Emperor. If the resignation is accepted it is considered likely that a National Cabinet will be formed.

Tyeyamamoto Ministry took similar action in 1923 following an attempt on the life of late Emperor.—Reuter.

JAPANESE CABINET RESIGNS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.

A message from Tokio says that the Japanese Cabinet has resigned.—Reuter.

EARLIER.

LONDON. Jan. 7.

Shanghai.—The Japanese forces southwest of Manchuria have now reached the border of China proper having occupied Shanhaikuan. Apparently there has been anxiety in some quarters lest the Japanese continue to advance on China proper.

This, however, is unlikely as they have now secured virtually complete control of the rich provinces of Manchuria, and they will doubtless be content with seeing the Chinese administrations that will be prepared to recognise and respect their claims.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Washington.—The American Government has dropped its previous tone of remonstrance, and has directly asserted the rights of its citizens in its latest dramatic note to China and Japan, in which it declares that the recent military operations at Chinchow have destroyed the last remaining administrative authority of the Chinese Government in South Manchuria, and that the U. S. Government declines to admit the legality of any subsequent agreement impairing the treaty rights of the United States and its citizens in China, including those under the Kellogg Pact or the nine Power Treaty of 1922 which guarantees Chinese integrity and the "open door" policy. Notwithstanding the precise phraseology in which the Note is written the talk of immediate drastic action does not find echo in official circles, its apparent purpose being to marshall world indignation against the breakdown of the treaty structure protecting China.

Earlier Washington messages stated that the "State Department announces that the Powers interested have decided to take "sweeping and unmistakable" action regarding Manchuria, and that the United States has invoked the Nine Power Treaty on Manchuria which stipulates that none of the signatories shall acquire special privileges to the detriment of other Powers. The United States thus challenges the Japanese action.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR VISITS FOREIGN OFFICE.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Tokio.—The British Ambassador visited the Foreign Office regarding impairment of British interests in the Peking-Mukden Railway, following the retention of railway receipts by the Japanese army. It is understood that Nagai, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, explained that the army temporarily had sequestered money in order to prevent it from reaching Chang Hsueh Liang, but now that Chang had withdrawn, the money would be handed over.—Reuter.

Emperor's Narrow Escape

REUTER'S RESEARCH WORK IN INDIAN TERRORISM.

LONDON, January 8.

Tokio.—Emperor Hirohito narrowly escaped injury, when a bomb was hurled at the Imperial carriage as it swung into the famous Cherrygate of the Royal Palace. The Emperor was returning from the New Year military review, and the bomb exploded near the carriage behind the Emperor's slightly injuring the horse. When the Korean assailant named Rihosho was arrested another bomb was found in his pocket.

REUTER'S SERMON.

The motive of the outrage is not known. It is thought possible that fresh outbreak of the Swaraj movement in India may have provoked the Korean to undertake a blow on behalf of the Korean Independence. Attention is drawn to the fact that the small group of Indian extremists headed by the man who attacked the Viceroy Lord Hardinge issued fiery denunciation of the British Rule in India on January 6. This may have aroused Rihosho's passions. —Reuter.

FRENCH FLIGHT TO HANOI.

KARACHI, Jan. 8.

Godos and Robeida, the French airmen, who left Paris on January 4 on a fast flight to Hanoi landed in a cold drizzle this evening after an uneventful journey. They are leaving at 4 a.m. tomorrow. They propose to leave Hanoi on their return flight on January 20.—A. P.

BURMA ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, January 8.

The 1st Plenary Session of the Burma Round Table Conference assembled this morning, Lord Peel presiding, and adopted at outset a resolution re-affirming loyalty and devotion to the King-Emperor. The general debate was then opened by Mr. Sydney Loo Nee.—Reuter.

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Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE

TENDERS for the supply of FIREWOOD for Creamation purposes at the Haines Road and Tank Bunder Cemeteries for one year from 1-3-1932 will be received by the Municipal Commissioner on 18-1-1932.

Tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 P.M. (B. T.) on 18-1-32. They should be endorsed "Tenders for the supply of Firewood".

Forms of tender, specification, etc. will be issued to anyone on payment of Rupee one only by the Undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

The name of the partners, if any, must be mentioned in the tender form.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. S. NERURKER,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 8-1-1932.
4183

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STATIONERY FOR THE BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY. TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Stationery to the Bhavnagar State Railway for a term of one year commencing from 1st April, 1932, to 31st March, 1933, inclusive

Tenders will be received in the office of the Manager and Engineering Chief upto 12 TUESDAY, noon on the 1st March 1932.

Terms and conditions with schedule can be had on payment of Re. 1/-. (Rupee One) to the Auditor of this Railway.

The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief reserves to himself the right without question of rejecting any or all tenders and the right of accepting or rejecting any portion of a tender.

C. T. TRIVEDI,
Auditor,
Bhavnagar State Railway.
Bhavnagar Para.
Dated 5th January, 1932.
4181

S. S. HANKOW MARU.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed that she arrived on the 8th instant from Japan via wayports and been berthed in Victoria Dock No. 6. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

—:o:—

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of NAROTTAM VELJI, late of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Confectioner, residing at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

LILADHAR NAROTTAM, of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, the son of the deceased abovenamed, residing at 203, Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eighteenth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-one and in the twenty second year of our Reign.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and
Senior Master.
H. A. VAKIL,

Dated the 19th day of December 1931.

Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA and GIRDHARLAL,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
4182

Public Notices.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

NOTIFICATION.

TENDERS for 6½ per cent. Improvement Trust Loan, repayable on 1st November, 1937, are invited. No tender below Rs. 94-8-0 will be accepted.

2. Interest will be paid half-yearly at the rate of 6½ per cent. on 1st day of January and the first day of July each year.

3. Five per cent. should be paid with the application and the balance within a fortnight of the date of application.

4. The Board reserve the right to withdraw the loan from the market at any time.

5. For further particulars apply to the Chief Accountant.

By Order of the Board,
H. G. MHATRE,
Ag: Chief Officer
Bombay,
Dated 16th December, 1931.
4085

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that REVA SHANKER MULJI ACHARYA, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of redeemed Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the South side of Karelwadi in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 72-3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 45, New No. 282, Old Survey No. 111, New Survey No. 1/8090 and Cadastral Survey No. 2154, Bhuleshwar Division in the Books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 4090 and Street No. 39 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property formerly of Halimabai, widow of Moti Oppall, on or towards the West by the property of late Manekji Noshirwanji Padshah, on or towards the North by the private Road formerly called Merwanpur Road and now known as Karelwadi and on or towards the South by the Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the Stables belonging to the late Pestonji Merwanji Irani and which premises are now occupied by the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 7th day of January, 1932.

DAMKEVALA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Ismail Buildings.
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Fort, Bombay.
4180

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that our client Mr. LOOKMANJI KAMRUDDIN sent on or about the 27th December, 1931, from Godhra by ordinary post a cover containing a letter addressed to Lookmanji Kamruddin at Bombay along with 5 blank cheques drawn on the Central Bank of India bearing the following Nos. HY961455, HY961466, HY961467, HY961468, HY961469 as well as 2 blank letters containing specimen signatures of our client and that the said cover has neither been received by our client's son Ebrahimji Lookmanji nor by anybody else on his behalf. We are, therefore, instructed to warn the public not to deal with the said cheques or with the said blank papers and to state that if any one finds the said letters or cheques, she or he is requested to return the same to our client at his address 106-108 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to us as its attorneys at 70, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of Jan., 1932.

DESAI & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Lookmanji Kamruddin.
4184

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai RATANBAI, widow of TRIBHOVANDAS VURJIVANDAS, JUGMOHUNDAS KALLIANDAS and MADHAVDAS DHARAMDAS, the present Trustees of an Indenture of Trust dated the 26th day of February 1914, have contracted to sell to our client free from all encumbrances and claims all and singular the land hereditaments and premises described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, claim or demand in to or upon the said land, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, sale, gift, trust, lease underlease, mortgage, charge, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned in our Office at Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period the sale will be completed without any reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground (the cess whereon has been redeemed together with the messuage tenements or chawls, standing thereon situate, lying and being at Fanaswady partly at Mahalwady and partly at Zaoba's Oart, without the Fort of Bombay, fronting the said Fanaswady Lane, on the West side thereof and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement Five thousand three hundred and twenty-six square yards (but Five thousand three hundred and forty-seven square yards according to Cadastral Survey Register) be the same more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572, New No. 2727, Old Survey No. 333, New Survey No. 341 and Cadastral Survey No. 4421 of Bhuleshwar Division and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the Funaswady Lane aforesaid, on or towards the West partly by the property partly by the property of Shripad Madhav Desai and others and partly by the property of Balkrishna Keshav Pandit, on or towards the North by the property of Bai Navazbai, wife of Framjee Dadabhai Shet and on or towards the South by partly the property of Nahabhai Shanand and another, partly by the property of Shri Kunchi Prativadi Bhujankar Anantacharya Swami of Kanjiveram, partly by the property of Vasudev Narayan Zaoba, partly by the property of Narayan Moroji Zaoba and partly by the property of Eruchshaw Jamshedji Hakim and which said several chawls or range of buildings and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 4720, 4721, 4722, 4723, 4724, 4725, 4726-27, 4728(1), 4728(2), 4730, 4732, 4734, 4735, 4736 and 4737, Street Nos. 59 and 60, 54B, 54A, 54C, 54D, 54E, 54F and G, 54H, 54I, 54J, 54K, 54L, 54M and 16.

Dated this 8th day of January 1931.

Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
4179

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS STATION. (G. I. P. RAILWAY).

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 26th January, 1932 at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.) at Victoria Terminus Station of the G. I. P. Railway, the following unclaimed goods:—

Bicycle, Wire nails, Glassware, Brushes, Pencils, Glass Bangles, Panchangs, miscellaneous Books and machinery parts, old and new cloth and Clothings, Motor Battery & Electric Wires, Bagging, brass and copper wares, Indian medicines, &c.

N. B.:—Immediate delivery against CASH.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. SOORJI VALLABHDAS, BANDEALLY ISMAIL and VELJI LAKHAMSEY, in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 24th day of March, 1925, and made between Memon Abubakar Usman of the one part and Soorji Vallabhdas and others of the other part, have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or claims or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, residence, use, maintenance, charge or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground hereditaments and premises with a Pucca built Chawl, a gardener's shed and a Fazandari house on a portion thereof situate at Mahim Parbhadevi Road, admeasuring 4352 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 278, 286; Collector's New Nos. 3906, 3080; Old Survey No. 546 and under New Survey No. 1749; Cadastral Survey No. 1193 of Lower Parel Division and by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under G Ward No. 2815 (3), 2816, 2817, 2819 and Street Nos. 280B, 281, 282 and 284 and bounded on or towards the East by public passage and Sayani Road, on or towards the West by the property of Sulleman Haji Issac Isacali; on or towards the North by Old Parbhadevi Road and New Cadell Road and on or towards the South by a Public passage.

Dated this 8th day of Jany. 1932.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4185.

AUCTION SALES.

Sorabjee Cowasjee And Co.
AUCTIONEERS.
123, Meadows St., Fort,
BOMBAY.

SALE OF THE BUSINESS OF AERATED WATER, MANUFACTURERS OF MESSRS. DUKE & SONS FORT, ON FRIDAY, THE 15TH JANUARY, 1932 AT 4-30 P.M. AT THEIR FACTORY PREMISES, AT BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. will under instructions from the Court Receiver, High Court, Bombay, appointed Receiver in Suit No. 1796 of 1931: Cawasji Jamshedji Panthaky and another versus Byramji Jamshedji Panthaky and another, sell by Public Auction as above:

All that the business of aerated water manufacturers carried on under the style or firm or name of Duke & Sons (Fort) in and upon the leasehold premises together with the goodwill of the said business and the benefit of the lease, under which the said premises are held and together with the Plant, Machinery, Materials, Trade Marks Labels, Stock-in-trade, Live stock and effects of the said business.

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the Court Receiver, 133, Esplanade Road, or from the undersigned.

SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE of the firm of "The Royal and Imperial Leather Works" and "The General Mercantile House" at Abdul Rehman Street, on Tuesday, the 19th and Wednesday, the 20th January, 1932, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) each day at the premises, by order of the Court Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1999 of 1931 Shaikh Abdul Aziz, Shaikh Mahomed Ibrahim vs. Shaikh Mahomed Husein Mahomed Alam & Bros., and others; the stock consists of about 200 cases Japanese canvas shoes Scout Brand; rubber and crepe sole, size 36 to 42, 22 to 28, 28 to 35 and 1 to 4, besides Cutlery and Leather Goods such as looking glasses, razors, scissors, pen knives, holders, stationery, toys, money purses, belts, hand bags, scent cases, leather skins, cowhide, etc.

Goods will be put up in one or separate lots as may be determined at the time of sale.

25 per cent deposit, at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods cleared within three days of the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

LETONE RUSSIAN CIRCUS
Opp. Luna Park, Mint Road, Fort.

COUPON

whoever produces this coupon at the circus ticket office will be entitled to a ticket in any class at half rates.

Not available for any other concession.

4174.

Messrs. VORA & Co

Telephone No. 22064.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) 10th inst. at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, Babulal Mansion, next to Vianellis Restaurant of Dining, Drawing and Bed Room Furniture, H. M. V. Gramophone Singer Macine Show Cases, Chesterfield Suits, E. Lamps, Glassware, etc.

Under instructions from the Mortgagees:—Very valuable Real Jewellery:—sst in White and Blue Brilliant Diamonds, Weep Colour Emeralds, Rubies, Fine Pearls, etc., such as: Necklaces, Bracelets, Ear-rings, Bangles, Ear Studs, Fancy Rings, Buttons, etc.

VORA & CO.

JUST OUT JUST OUT
"MAIL ORDER BUSINESS"
By L. LAJPAT RAI SAHNI, B.A.,

Mr. M. L. TANNAN, Principal Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay writes in Foreword to this book:—

"A worthy attempt to new fields of employment instead of hankering after clerical appointments ...the first book of its kind written by an Indian gentleman who also combines in him practical experience extending over a quarter of a century."

Pages 180. Antique paper. Cloth bound, Price Rs. 2.

PRAKASH BROTHERS,
Maclagan Road, Lahore.

A UNIJUE OPPORTUNITY to possess

A HERCULES BYCYCLE and GOLDEN WRIST WATCH
for
RUPEES FIVE ONLY.

Simply send us 100 names and addresses of such persons knowing any of the following languages, viz., English, Urdu, Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi and Bengali, from your own town or elsewhere along with the money order for Rs. 5 only. If the same are correct we shall award you one Hercules bicycle and one Golden Wrist Watch as a free Gift.

CHANCES
Occurs rarely in life i
This is one of them ii
Don't let it slip by iii

TOMORROW will be TOO LATE
This offer stands good for a very Limited period only.
WRITE AND REMIT NOW.
Note.—Remittances must accompany the addresses. V. P. will not be entertained.

THE
AMERICAN GENERAL STORES
Post Box No. 33, Lahore.

ALWAYS ASK FOR
INDO-BALM
—RELIEVES ALL PAIN.

KADLEY'S
NEOTHYMOL
Scientific Dental Cream
Sole Agents—MUKT SHRI COOT.

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CLEARANCE SALE
5 WATCHES
FOR
5 RUPEES
Including Postage.

One railway regulator watch.
Two dummy pocket watches.
Two dummy wrist watches.

To clear our large stock of watches we have decided to sell them in lots of "5 watches for Rs. 5/- only." In durability our watches are a class in themselves. The clearance sale will continue only for a limited period and thereafter the watches will be sold at their usual prices. Order for less than a lot of five watches will not be entertained.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY
ORDER TO-DAY.
The Manager,
The GERMAN WATCH CO.,
Post Box No. 56, Lahore.

YOUR LUCK IN YOUR HAND.

Only Astrology predicted the date of death of Queen Victoria and King Edward VII and the terrible destiny of late Czar of Russia and many other predictions through Astrology. Send us a post card with the exact time of your writing together with your name and address. And you will be furnished with an accurate account of your forthcoming 12 months, showing among other things your age, Marriage, issues, profits and loss in business, promotion, reduction, love, happiness and bodily ailment for Re. 1 only. Life reading Rs. 3 only.

Directions will also be sent for unlucky affairs.

N.B.—A reward of Rs. Five hundred will be given to any one challenging our statement.

THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF ASTROLOGY,
P.B. No. 9, LAHORE.

The Union Bank Of India, Ltd.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum on daily balances or 4 per cent. per annum on minimum monthly balances. Withdrawals allowed twice a week. Operations by cheques allowed.

Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1859)
Head Office:
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

London Agents:
The Westminster Bank Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

A. G. GREY,
Manager.

BIRTH CONTROL

Use famous Chinosol Emollient with Rubber Check Pessary the only harmless and surest remedy for pregnancy. Price Rs. 3-5 nett. For Illustrated booklet of 42 pages, send an anna stamp to MITRA & CO., 4/2, Gopal Biswas Lane, Shambazar, CALCUTTA.

THE JOURNEY'S END Of The £

(Comdr. J. M. Kenworthy).

No one seems to know what will happen to the pound; and least of all the leaders of the present Government.

Whoever they ask for advice on these matters obviously did not anticipate the present decline in the value of sterling on the foreign exchanges; because this was the very thing members of the present Cabinet said they would prevent if only the electors would confirm them in office.

It is not the lower value of the pound itself that should alarm us; because there is nothing to be alarmed about. Even if sterling drops fifty per cent. in gold value or to a nominal 10s. 'abroad,' we can reflect that the franc dropped seventy-five per cent.

When the fall was checked, France enjoyed a period of comfortable prosperity for a number of years and is now the strongest financial power in Europe, writes Comdr. Kenworthy in "Daily Herald."

What is alarming is the absence of any plans for dealing with the situation. For it will not right itself.

The bankers, financiers, merchants and manufacturers can act within their own field of operations; but it is a restricted field. The political Government must take action.

There are, so far, no signs of any actual plan for the establishment of a stable currency to take place of a gold standard currency. It is to be hoped that no siren voices enticing us back to the gold standard will be listened to. But there should be an alternative policy.

BAD FOR TRADE.

For the uncertainty of the situation is bad for trade. Merchants are unable to calculate what value they will receive on payment for their goods two or three months after sale. And the purchase of sterling "forward" is made almost impossible by restrictions here and in other countries.

A devaluated pound that did not fluctuate would be an advantage to the export trade. But a fluctuating pound makes matters difficult for all traders engaged in selling abroad. That is one main reason why the general boom expected in the export trade has not materialised. The action needed is to call an international conference to be attended by Ministers and Permanent Officials and Governors of Central Banks, in an executive capacity, to deal with these difficulties.

...

Some such plan was foreshadowed at the General Election. Why has nothing been done? The whole world awaits a lead. If the gold-standard countries are "sticky" why do we not call a conference of countries off the gold standard?

READY-MADE POLICY.

The Indian rupee follows sterling, and the Chilean Government has just decided to link its currency with the pound. There is nothing, as yet, to replace the British bill of exchange.

Many of our best customers and suppliers of raw material and food-stuffs are countries off the gold standard, and are only too ready to join us in arranging for some new international currency of exchange. In any case, wholesale barter is on the way. And why not?

There is a ready-made policy to hand to deal with the situation. It will be even more suitable if the pound falls still lower.

This is the Labour policy of Import Boards. Combined with an export machinery, bulk purchase through Import Boards is actually an organised barter. But so is ordinary international trade: except that its machinery is out of gear. The elaborate exchange system that is now breaking down is only a means for allowing private merchants to make the profits that the nation could make for all its people.

The same exchange system under private enterprise broke down during the war. Bulk sale and purchase under Government control had to take its place, and worked well enough.

Four foreign Governments have engaged in considerable bartering operations already. The Wheat Board of the United States Government has exchanged grain for Brazilian coffee. And Jugoslavian tobacco has been bartered for Czechoslovasian manufactured goods, principally textiles.

We could organise similar exchanges with our own Dominions as well as with countries outside the Empire. Nearly all have goods and and foodstuffs to sell in abundance, almost the only exceptions being China and Japan.

PRICE FALLS.

Wholesale prices of basic commodities continue to fall. In the case of many raw materials which we need, such as tin, rubber, copper and cotton, as well as essential foodstuffs, the prices have never been lower in spite of all kinds of attempts at artificial restrictions and price-raising.

I go so far as to say that the wheat quota only becomes workable in conjunction with organised barter through Import Boards. The Runciman and Gilmour duties, the only positive contribution of the National Government, are only playing with the problem. They are petty annoyances and hindrances to trade; and yet for correcting the exchange are puerile. Import and Export Boards, with bulk sales and purchases, would facilitate trade. And there is certainly no reason why any privation should be suffered by our people just because the private machinery of credit and exchange is temporarily out of action.

Not only have there never been such abundant stocks of every kind of commodity needed by modern civilisation, but the means of replenishing these stocks and producing more goods of every kind have never been so efficient.

Indeed, so efficient is the machinery of production that it has to be artificially slowed down or its products deliberately destroyed.

RATIONING?

It may be that, later on, we shall have to consider rationing in this country in order to see that nobody has cake until all have bread. That is not because there will be insufficient cake and bread for everybody, but because of the maldistribution of wealth.

The most heartening factor in a very curious economic situation is that this country is still so rich that all sorts of measures are in operation, or in contemplation, to prevent foreigners pouring wealth, in the form of goods, into our market.

So let us not be alarmed by any further fall in the pound itself. If it leads to a reorganisation of our trading system, in collaboration with our customers and providers overseas, it will be a real blessing.

SESAMUM CROP.

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following Final Memorandum on the Sesamum Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Indian States for the Season 1931-32:

On an average of the five years ending 1929-30 the area under Sesamum in the British Territory included in this forecast has represented some 4.1 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.

The figures in this forecast relate to the Sesamum crop sown between June and September 1931.

(Estimated up to 10th December, 1931).

AREA:—The latest reports show the total area under the early as well as the late varieties of the crop as shown below.—

	British Districts Acres.	Indian States. Acres.
Bombay Presidency		
Proper ...	185,000	457,000
Sind ...	28,000	.....
Total...	213,000	457,000

Grand Total 670,000 acres.

0.3 per cent. below the finally revised area of the last year but 7.5 per cent. above the average actual area during the preceding ten years.

SEASON.—In Gujarat the season under review has been generally favourable and the crop progressed well on the whole although it suffered in places due to excessive rains at the flowering period. In the Deccan, the crop experienced a check due to excessive rains in September and in the first half of October and of November and the yield has consequently been reduced to a varying extent in the different districts of the Division except in the Poona District, where the crop has done comparatively better. In the Karnatak, the crop has done well in the Western and transition tracts of the Division but suffered in the east due to deficient moisture in August-September which checked the growth of the crop. In the Konkan, the crop has generally done well. In Sind, owing to absence of sowing rains and unsatisfactory inundation aided by diseases in places, the crop could make very poor and uneven progress and consequently the yield is expected to be far below normal.

OUTTURN:—Converting the seasonal factors described above into statistics, the crop in Gujarat may be expected to yield between 70 and 90 per cent. of the normal. In the Deccan the yield may come to about 60 to 70 per cent. of the normal except in the Poona District where the yield may reach to 80 per cent. of the normal. In the Karnatak, the yield is expected to be about 80 per cent. of the normal in the Belgaum District although in the districts of Bijapur and Dharwar the crop may return only between 55 and 70 per cent. of the normal. In the Konkan, the outturn of the crop is estimated to come between 85 and 90 per cent. of the normal. In Sind the crop is expected to yield 75 per cent. of the normal in the Hyderabad District but about 40 to 55 per cent. of the normal elsewhere although in the Thar Parkar District the crop has almost failed and is expected to give only 15 per cent. of the normal. The total estimated outturn works out as noted below:—

	British Districts Tons	Indian States. Tons.
Bombay Presidency		
Proper ...	23,500	58,000
Sind ...	1,500	.....
Total ...	25,000	58,000

Grand Total 83,000 Tons.

2.4 and 11.8 per cent. respectively over the estimated outturn of the actual area of the last year and the average estimated outturn of the actual area during the preceding ten years.

GROUND-NUT CROP.

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following Final Memorandum on the Groundnut Crop for the Bombay Presidency including Indian States for the Season 1931-32:

On an average of the five years ending 1929-30, the area under Groundnut in the British territory included in this forecast has represented some 14.04 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.

The figures in this forecast relate to the Groundnut crop sown in June-July 1931.

(Estimates up to 10th December 1931).

	Acres.
British Districts ...	976,000
Indian States ...	518,000
Total ...	1,494,000

which so far as the British districts are concerned means a fall of 2.3 per cent. below the finally revised area of the last year but a rise of 79.5 per cent. over the average actual area during the preceding ten years.

SEASON.—In North Gujarat the crop suffered from deficiency of rains in June and July and again in September and is thus likely to be much reduced in yield. In the South Gujarat the crop did better although even here it was affected in many places due to the uneven distribution of rains. In the Deccan, on the other hand, notwithstanding the heavy rains from September onwards which spoiled the crop in places, the season on the whole proved favourable to the crop, and the yield estimated is fairly encouraging, except in the Ahmednagar district where the crop suffered earlier in the season from deficiency of rains and later on from excess of rains and is thus expected to be much reduced in yield. In the Karnatak, the crop has generally thrived well in the transition tract although in the eastern dry tract it suffered due to lack of sufficient moisture and may yield comparatively less.

OUTTURN:—In view of the seasonal conditions described above, the crop in North Gujarat is estimated to yield about 65 per rent. of the normal although in South Gujarat where the crop has done better the yield may range from 75 to 85 per cent. of the normal. In the Deccan the yield of the crop is expected to be between 75 and 90 per cent. of the normal except in the Ahmednagar district where the crop may return only about 65 per cent. of the normal. In the Karnatak the yield of the crop may come to about 70 per cent. of the normal in the districts of Bijapur and Dharwar although in the Belgaum district the crop may give about 80 per cent. of the normal. The total estimated outturn works out as noted below:—

	Tons.
British Districts ...	866,000
Indian States ...	198,000
Total ...	1,064,000

which so far as the British districts are concerned means a rise of 0.3 and 89.0 per cent. respectively over the estimated outturn of the actual area of the last year and the average outturn of the actual area during the preceding ten years.

CHANGING HER FACE

Any woman not satisfied with her complexion can remove it and have a new one. The thin veil of stifling half-dead cuticle is an encumbrance, and should be removed to give the fresh vigorous young skin underneath a chance to show itself and to breathe.

There is a simple old-fashioned home remedy which will always do the work. Get some pure mercolized wax from your chemist and apply it at night like cold cream, washing it off in the morning. The mercolide will gently absorb all the lifeless skin, and leave a healthy and beautiful complexion, as fresh as a child's. Naturally, it takes with it all such facial blemishes as freckles, tan, moth patches, sallowness, liver spots, pimples, etc. It is pleasant to use, effective and economical. The face so treated immediately looks years younger.

PATHE CINEMA
THE SUPER TALKIE HOUSE
TO-DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10
EXTRA SHOW TO-MORROW AT 10 A. M.

How a Courageous Modern Solved the Love Problem

Lovely Jerry's heart responded to Tony's impassioned avowal of love at first sight . . . . But there was her affair with Jim (two years it lasted) . . . . . had she then . . . . . been

INDISCREET ?

A vivid-glowing human drama of tangled hearts . . . and a moment's mad indiscretion.

And now Jim had trapped Joan . . . . Jerry raged . . . Then Jim's arms . . . No! . . . she dared not be indiscreet . . . . again . . . .

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GLORIA Swanson
Presented by JOSEPH M. SCHENCK in a
DE SYLVA-BROWN & HENDERSON PRODUCTION
WITH BEN LYON & ARTHUR LAKE
Indiscreet
Directed by LEO McCAREY
UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE

HEAR
GLORIA SWANSON AND BARBARA KENT
SING A DELIGHTFUL DUET "IF YOU HAVEN'T GOT LOVE"
BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co., OR AT THEATRE.

FILIPPINO HERO HONOURED.

Anniversary Of Dr. Jose Rizal.

Manila, P. I., Dec. 30.—Rizal Day, commemorating the death 35 years ago of Jose Rizal, Filipino national hero, was fittingly celebrated throughout the Philippine Islands to-day.

Everywhere the day was observed, speeches extolling the deeds and life of the martyr, and parades, representing civic organizations, labor groups, fraternal societies, commercial and industrial firms and citizens from all walks of life, took place.

In Manila a long parade wound its way through the city's principal streets, stating at 2 p. m. and ended late in the afternoon at the Luneta. There it passed in review at the foot of the Rizal monument, where speeches were delivered.

BEAUTIFUL FLOATS.

The celebrations in the provinces were distinctly more colorful than those in Manila. Barrio and farm folk flocked to towns and took part in the festivities.

Floats, brilliantly decorated, lent color to the parades both in Manila and in the provinces.

The day's festivities all over the islands were presided over by Rizal Day queens, selected in beauty contests conducted before the celebrations. Coronations of these queens provided a feature of the day.

As in previous years, requiem masses were said in many churches throughout the islands for the soul of the martyred man.

The manner in which Rizal Day is celebrated with merry-making and hilarity, has been criticized in certain quarters. Some propose that funeral processions and necrological services should be held instead of the gaudy parades and the comic shows and coronations.

Despite the division of sentiment concerning the Rizal Day Celebration, the festivities proceeded hilariously.

MET DEATH BRAVELY.

Jose Rizal died before a Spanish firing squad. He advocated no rebellion, rather seeking reforms peacefully, but the Spanish Military interpreted this as inciting the people to revolution, Rizal therefore was condemned.

He met death unflinchingly and without complaint.

Rizal was a linguist, poet, writer, surgeon, painter and social philosopher. The reforms he advocated were for the ultimate liberation of his country from the Spanish yoke. His spirit has become an important influence in the Philippines, inspiring the Filipinos in their present fight for independence.

Of his writings "The Social Cancer" and "The Reign of Greed" were the most outstanding. Both books exposed wretched conditions under which the Filipinos lived under Spain's government in the Philippines.

His farewell poem, "My Last Farewell," written in his dungeon shortly before his death at 6 a.m. on December 30, 1896, is considered by Filipinos among the world's masterpieces.

Rizal was born in Calamba, Laguna province, June 19, 1861.

Stop That COUGH Before It Settles On Your Child's CHEST

LITTLE sufferers from coughs, colds, throat troubles, croup, whooping cough, bronchitis, etc., derive the greatest benefit from Peps. Peps are a true breathe-able remedy in handy tablet form. They are far safer than liquid mixtures containing dangerous narcotic drugs.

Peps are not only a pleasant medicine to take, but they quickly relieve any pain or soreness in throat or chest. The volatile essences which Peps give off (as they dissolve in the mouth), swiftly destroy harmful germs, heal the cough-torn breathing tubes, and strengthen the chest and lungs. Let the youngsters have Peps freely, night and morning, as a safeguard against colds, chills, and bronchial troubles.

Medicine dealers everywhere sell Peps at One Rupee a bottle.

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CAPITAL GOES UP IN SMOKE.

Views Of A Non-Smoker

G. S. writes in the December issue of the "Empire Review":

As a non-smoker myself, and having entered on my ninety-first year, perhaps I may be allowed to give my views and to raise a protest against what I think few people will deny to be a craze of the age. I refer to the ever-growing habit of smoking. Morning, noon, and night, indoors and out, rain or shine, summer's heat or winter's frost, at work or play, even in bed, peer and peasant, cleric and layman, and, alas! lovely woman suck away at pipe, cigar, or the fatally facile cigarette, as assiduously as baby at his bottle, although the little chap does at least know when to stop.

Apart from the physical effects of the habit, about which opinions differ though it is significant that the athlete usually fights shy of it when training), it is astonishing that so little attention is paid to the social and economic results which are its concomittants.

One of these is the destruction caused by its heedless votaries. The pleasant mansions that adorn the country-side and the irreplaceable treasures they contain, the farm buildings and their wealth of corn and cattle, the golden gorse and purple heather of the moors, the sylvan beauty of the woodlands, are at the mercy of the first person who throws down a blazing match or a glowing cigar stump in the course of his ramble. Each year, from this cause, thousands of acres are bereft of their varied heritage and turned into blackened wastes.

Our roads, too, present new dangers, now that petrol is king of propulsive powers. The careless chauffeur of the country bus, cigarette in mouth, bends over the tank he is replenishing, exposing his passengers to a dreadful death should a spark drop into it. (A spark from the cigar of a smoker atop of a tramcar entered the eye of a friend of mine, causing most agonizing pain and temporary blindness with permanent injury to the sight). Similar risks beset every form of travel to-day. Even in the lifts of the Underground the addict cannot part with his cigarette.

THE VICTIMS.

Deep in the mine, the infatuation has its victims. Within the past year, several fatal disasters directly due to smoking have occurred, and, though the miner is searched before descent, and his safety lamp is locked, he finds means to open it, or conceals matches, and endangers the lives of hundreds if others besides his own.

If one turns to the cities, warehouses, harbours, shipping in dock, the same tale of destruction follows in the track of the smoker. Wherever he is, there is imminent risk of fire. All places of public resort, hotels, theatres, factories, warehouses, even the streets, as in the case of the Holborn gas explosion. And the damage to property there, as elsewhere, is not the only loss. For months, traders in the district and their workers were seriously prejudiced by the block to transit which followed.

Even the dangers of the ocean are increased by the smoker. Fire on shipboard is a risk that adds to the worries of the skipper. Porters and labourers handling cargo, visitors bidding farewell to passengers, passengers themselves, are responsible for damage. But strict watch is kept, fire hose and water are handy, and fires are usually quickly extinguished. But there are, at times, appalling risks. The captain of a liner recently told a passenger that, though receptacles for ashes and stumps and supposedly spent matches were provided at every twenty feet of the promenade deck, they were practically ignored, and that on one voyage cigar stumps were thrown overboard on two successive days, at the same spot, and, carried by the wind through an open porthole, set fire on both occasions to the contents of the cabin.

ECONOMIC WASTE.

Nor must the economic side be forgotten. Statistics of production and costs are rarely mentioned, but a prominent firm, whose figures may be relied on, estimates our home consumption of cigarettes to be about 50,000 millions. Custom House returns for 1929 show imports of all forms of the drug as weighing a total of 240 million pounds, and I am told that one pound is needed to fill 360 cigarettes. The quantity needed to produce 50,000 million cigarettes would then be 140 million pounds, leaving a balance of 100 million pounds in the form of cigars and pipe tobacco. The retail cost to the consumer of 50,000 million cigarettes at 6d. per packet of ten would be £125,000,000. And, assuming the balance of 100 million pounds to be retailed at a somewhat similar cost, the £125,000,000 is increased by about £75,000,000, making a total cost to the consumer of £200,000,000. If to this we add the accessories, the matches, the various receptacles, pipes, pouches and the materal damaged through fire, the total payable for this indulgence cannot be less than £230,000,000. year.

Capital is the life of trade, and whatever diminishes capital diminishes trade. Save war, one of the most potent destroyers of capital is smoking, whether of opium in the East, or of tobacco in the West. What is capital? And what is trade? I know no simpler or more practical definition of capital than this. It *is everything that can be exchanged* and trade is the exchange of what is exchangeable. To every deal the trader brings the thing he does not need to exchange for what he does need.

In the case of tobacco, such exchange holds good *up to point.* Up to that point neither party loses what he wants, and each, to that extent, gains the advantage he desires at the time. The planter of tobacco, the merchant who buys it, the shipper who transports it, the banker who finances it, the dealer, the manufacturer, and, finally, the retailer, successively controbute a service, and, subject to the vicissitudes of trade, secure an eychangeable value in return. *But how does the consumer come out of transaction?*

He *gains* nothing, financially speaking. He loses, for he has passed over the counter a portion of his capital in exchange for an article which, with all speed, he hastens to cast into the daily bonfire which sends it up in smoke, to come down as dust and ashes, which have *no exchangeable value whatever.*

It may be said that our bread, our beef, our butter also perish in the using. The cases differ. These, or their equivalents, are necessaries of life; they are food. Tobacco is not. It is a narcotic, useful, as are other things, in abnormal circumstances, such as in the horrors of war. I am no bigot. During the war, I sent cigarettes to the front, and would do so again in case of need. But, though useful in their proper place, they are liable to enslave the user, and to turn an occasional whig into a daily and hourly craving.

LOW TO NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

It is also true that, through the heavy duty on tobacco, its users contribute largely to the national revenue. (Last year's tax amounted to £63,000,000). But it is no less true that the habit destroys capital and creates a heavier deficit through unemployment thereby created.

A third point is of another order viz., that tobacco belongs to that class of values which Bismark neatly defined as "imponderables". Thus the drug is held to be one of the precious balms that soothe the myraid anxieties besetting life's pathway, and, like sleep, "knit up the ravelled sleeve of care." But is not the relief too transitory to be worth while?

The longer we live the more clearly we perceive that in every paradise there stands a baleful tree. Why is it there? Is it not to teach us that self-discipline without which character cannot be created? Even a tree can teach us that its roots will not secure it from downfall unless they have been tested by storms. That humorous character David Harum was of opinion that a reasonable number of fleas was good for a dog, kept him from thinking about being a dog. There is food for thought in the remark.

Whatever may be said in excuse of the habit of smoking, it is certain that to many people it is a source of discomfort, especially to those of them who betake themselves to the seaside or the country in search of purer air than that of our cities. At present, hardly any place is free from annoyance. Even in the tea-rooms of rural hotels there is no escape. And, outside, the sweet odours of the open country and the bracing breezes of the ocean are invaded by the smoker, who imposes his own atmosphere on those around him. Why he should quit his town abode is a mystery, for he does not know what pure air is. Deadened by the dull monotony of nicotine, his proboscis is insensible to the charm of Dame Nature's incense.

Why should the non-smoker be thus pestered? No one dreams of incessantly chawing food in public, least of all in or on public vehicles. The beer drinker does not spatter his liquor over his fellow-traveller. The spirit drinker is not perpetually pulling out his flask. The smoker alone it is who destroys the comfort of his neighbours by senseless and ceaseless indulgence in a dirty habit.

Non-smokers are under no illusion as to any marked diminution in the use of tobacco as long as the leaders of society, statesmen, the clergy, and even women, practice it, and as long as politicians and economists fail to realize its costly overhead charge on the business of the nation. Vested interests also bar the way. We can only look for a very gradual lessening of demand, in the growth of that rare plant, common sense. It will then be seen that the millions contributed to the revenue are swallowed up in the dole necessitated by the drain of capital and consequent lack of employment.

Non-smokers must possess their souls in patience. All they can do is to impress on the general public that smoking is a costly luxury, regarded by a not inconsiderable section of the community as a waste, a danger, and a nuisance and to claim protection from it in travel, in places of refreshment, amusement, and public resort.

ALLEGED LETTING OF HOUSE FOR BROTHEL PURPOSES

BOHRA LANDLORD DISCHARGED.

Gulamali Akbar, a Bohra landlord, was charged before Mr. F. L. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, with letting his house for the purposes of brothel. The evidence showed that on 23rd September last Sub-Inspector Syed of Special Branch raided a room in a chawl in 12th Kamatipura Lane belonging to the accused. The room was in occupation of one Powla who was charged before Mr. C. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, and was convicted. During the investigation by the police, it transpired that the accused had let out the room used as brothel to Powla and that he collected also the rent. The accused was, therefore, charged as above.

Both Powla and Sonia, another woman inmate of the brothel, however, denied in their statements to the Court that the accused rented them the room or collected rent.

Alladutta, the bill collector, said that the accused had given room to the prostitutes and that he (accused) collected rent. In his cross-examination, however, he admitted that he was employed by the accused for the last ten months on Rs. 30 p.m. but he had received only Rs. 70 so far, and had sent a pleader's notice to the accused for the balance of his pay.

His Worship, in view of the conflicting evidence of the bill collector who was not a disinterested witness owing to the pleader's notice discharged the accused giving him the benefit of doubt. Mr. DaCunha, Police Prosecutor, prosecuted while the accused defended by Mr. S. K. Nabiulla, Advocate.

THE GRAND NATIONAL

LONDON, Jan. 7.

(Special Cable.)

Altered conditions for the Grand National have caused on drop in the entries from 85 to 88, the lowest for many years, but there are no surprising absentees. The three of the last year, Crakle, Gregalach and Annandale are all present, as also Shaun Goilin, the winner of 1930. Prominent newcomers include Vinicole, Forbra, Colliery Brand and Inverse. American-owned Heartbreak Hill leads strong American challange of nine entries.

Following are 58 entries:—
Gate Book, The Ace Second, Annandale, Gibus, Tamasha, Wretham, Aruntius, Bally Hanwood, Great Span, Prince Cherry, Relation, Ruddyman, Aspirant, Inverse, Drintyre, Tooten Hill, Richmond Second, Shaun Goilin, Kakushin, Possible, Alike, Cold Punch, Heart Possible, Alike, Cold Punch, Heartbreak Hill, Impudent Barney, Colliery Band, Hank, De La Rue, Harewood, Vinicole, D. D. H., Easy Virtue, Glangesta, Forbra, Excluse, K. C. B., Evolution, Fair Richard Solanum, Red Bynch, Sir Lindi-Egremont, Coup de Chateau, Holsay, Dusty Foot, Ottawa, Remus, mes, Theras, Quite Calm, Apostasy, Sea Soldier, Allover, Nearest, Merriment Fourth, Grakle, West Indies, Smoke, Gremalach and Pelorous Jack.—

CHARGE OF OFFER OF TRIBE PROVED

Ford Distributor Convicted

BELGAUM, Jan. 7.

Rao Saheb R. N. Kini Hok, Subdivisional Magistrate, Belgaum, decided this afternoon a case in which he sentenced Mr. Narayanrao M. Pai, sole distributor of Ford Motor Cars in Southern Maharata Country and North Kanadra District to one day's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine, with two months more in default, under Sections 161 and 116 I. P. C. for having offered illegal gratification to Major R. Mackinlay, R. A. N. C., Officer Commanding British Military Hospital, Belgaum and a nominated member of the Belgaum Cantonment Board.—A. P.

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Words cannot adequately describe its manifold virtues. One can rightly estimate its worth only by its use. During my huge practice of 25 years, handling most complicated cases, not merely among the gentry, but also among Ruling Chiefs, practising doctors, professional classes and Government Officers, both European and Indian, I have proved its worth on thousands of helpless victims whose health was shattered by continued addiction to unfortunate habits, over-indulgence or wet dreams, fret and worry, over-exertion, excessive brain work, frequent attacks of cold, violent changes of weather and exhausting diseases.

Numerous Physicians are daily prescribing it to their patients, convinced as they are of the capacity of Anand-Vilas to increase the power of resistance and to enable the vital force to over-power disease virus. It is thus an Elixir of Life indeed, for those who have lost their vitality, vigor and memory, and are prone to various diseases. Medical people all over India are earnestly requested to give a trial to this panacea for the benefit of their patients. Although it is worth its weight in gold, it is priced sufficiently low to enable all classes of people to take advantage of its marvellous health-bestowing powers. Price only Rs. 6/- for a bottle for 40 days' use. Sole Agents:—Messrs. ANGRA BROS., 1st Floor, Babulal Mansion, Chowpatty, Bombay 7 & Maharajpara, Indore. Stockists:—Premier Medical Store, Chandni Chowk, Delhi; Sri Ram Khanna, General Merchant, Chowk, Allahabad; Jagannathdas Balbhadardas, Clerk, Benares. ✆

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SOME ASPECTS OF RURAL CREDIT.

AGRICULTURISTS' ASSETS.

The following are extracts from the paper read before the University School, of Economics, Bombay on January 8, by Prof. H. L. Chablani of the Delhi University:

To the students on Indian Economic problems, the reports of the Provincial Banking Committees are of special value, being a veritable mine of useful information. The layman is apt to imagine that they have been superseded by the report of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee, but the careful student will prefer to tap at the source and to rely on first-hand investigation made largely under the direction of well-known Indian economists in different provinces. A summary at its best is of doubtful value compared to the original; but when the task of summarising is entrusted to men who themselves did not conduct the investigations and who probably could not even read the ponderous volumes of evidence, a summary is apt to be a very misleading picture of the original. The recommendations of some of the provincial committees are parts of an organic whole; to accept one part and reject another of a whole scheme is like picking out the foundations of one building for the superstructure of another totally different building. There is no doubt that the provincial reports are of uneven quality; some have based their conclusions on real, impartial investigations, some on one-sided official evidence, specially from the co-operative Department and some on presumptions based upon their own personal prejudices and prepossessions. The comparative shortness of time allowed to the provincial committees seems to have seriously embarrassed most of them with the result that while the one part of their report is thorough and detailed, the other part of the same report is superficial and almost worthless. Nonethe-less, the provincial reports are worth a detailed study. Never before have economic conditions in different provinces been surveyed "simultaneously" on the scale adopted by these committees. Put together, they give for the first time a comprehensive view of India as a whole. The rural sections of these reports are specially valuable, if not for their detailed information, at least for the rude shock they give to some of the most widely accepted notions regarding rural credit conditions and the new light they throw on the nature of the problem of banking development in rural India.

THESIS OF PROFESSOR THOMAS.

One of the commonly accepted beliefs was repeated by Professor Thomas at the last Economic Conference at Lahore. He complained of "The high price that Indian traders, manufacturers and cultivators have to pay for the use of capital," stated that "the bank rate may be 5 per cent. or even as low as 3 per cent., but the average businessman "has to pay" about 9 to 12 per cent., and the average farmer and handicraftsman anything between 12 and 24 per cent. for their short-term credits, and town labourers usually raise loans on such exorbitant rates at 37-1/2 per cent and 75 per cent per annum," and came to the conclusion that "wide disparity obtains between the bank-rate and the market-rates in this country" and that the smoothening down of that disparity is the central problem of banking' in India.". I ventured to express my dissent from this view, and said that while the bank-rate was unduly high and could be reduced considerably, the market rate was in some places even lower than the bank-rate, and that the so-called market-rates charged to the average farmer were grossrates and not net-rates of interest and that no enduring banking system could be based upon unsatisfactory means of recovery. My observations were dismissed, with the remark that I was wrong in assuming that there was no great disparity between the bank-rate and the market-rate of interest and that I might be taking about my "own province." As this misconception goes to the very root of the matter, I propose to deal with it first.

BANK-RATE AND THE BAZAAR RATES.

The first proof I would adduce in support of my view is the statement No. XIX in the report of the Controller of Currency for the year 1930-31 and statement No. XVIII of the Controller's annual reports for the year 929-30 and 1928-29. These statements show that—

(a) In December 1930 and January 1931, the bill rate in the city of Bombay was higher than the bank-rate and the Imperial Bank's "hundi"-rate, that in February 1931 it was actually "lower" than the bank-rate and the Imperial Bank's 'hundi"-rate by 5/8 per cent. and that in March 1931, it exceeded the bank-rate and the Imperial Bank's "hundi"-rate by only 7/16 per cent.

(b) In 1929-30, the Bombay Bazaar bill rate was higher than the Bank-rate" by only 3/4 per cent in June, by 5/6 per cent in July, 5/16 per cent in August and 1 per cent in September, and that in the busy season—October to March—the widest margin between the two rates was only 2-1/16 per cent.

(c) In 1928-29, the limits of divergence between the two were 1-3/8 per cent in August and September 1928, and 2-5/8 per cent in February 1929.

It is plain that, 'given the same or nearly the same security,' the disparity between the bank-rate and the market rates is more in favour of the latter than the former. Taking into account the fact that the bank rate in India is the rate for demand loans against Government securities, one would expect the official rate of the Imperial Bank to be the lowest not only among the bank-rates of the world's Central Banks, but also among the prevailing market rates of interest in India at 'all' seasons of the year. The surprising fact is, not that the market rate is so high, but that it is so low.' There is not a jot of evidence to support the suggestion that the market charges "the average businessman" unfairly high rates of interest, compared to the bank-rate. In fact, if the market was more under the control of the Imperial Bank, these rates would be pushed substantially higher unless the Imperial Bank reverses its present policy of maintaining an unduly high bank-rate.

ARE THE ACTUALLY REALISED RATES OF INTEREST HIGH?

As regards the price for the use of capital charged to agriculturist borrowers, it is well to remember the distinction between 'gross' and 'net' rates of interest, and between the rates paid by any 'particular individual' and those paid by a 'group' of individuals as a whole. Neither the gross-rate of interest nor the rate paid by a particular individual in a group constitutes the 'normal' rate or 'net' interest. It is rather unfortunate that most of the Provincial Banking Committees have ignored these distinctions. The rates given by them and summed up by the Central Committee in paragraph 112 of their report are the 'gross' or 'stipulated' rates of interest; so also the rates Prof. Thomas relied upon for his generalisation. For instance, the Bengal Committee made no enquiries into the actually realised rates of interest, and quoted as the basis of their generalisation merely the stipulated rates charged by a 'single' money-lending firm in a 'single' district viz. the district of Bogra, though they were careful enough to state in para 110 that these rates were capable of two different interpretations, one of them being that "the 'mahajan' is obliged to lend against the security of precarious assets, so much so that he is obliged to add the 'risk of non-realisation' to the normal return on capital." Indications are not, however, wanting in the reports of these committees that the net or realised rates are substantially lower than the gross or stipulated rates. Almost all the committees state specially that the rates of interest on 'mortgages' are distinctly lower. The Bihar Committee observes: "Indeed mortgages are seldom taken at anything like the rate charged on the original loan, and often the interest paid at that stage is no greater in total than it is at the earlier stages, inspite of the way in which the principal has swelled. Usufructuary mortgages seem to bring in specially low returns, competent witnesses placing them at 9 or even 6 per cent of the debt." The Madras Committee mention that a "good first mortgage can ordinarily be got anywhere at 12 per cent." and give a detailed table of the number of cases in which different rates of interest were charged on mortgages registered in the sub-registrar's office, Chingleput, during the period 1887-1929 which shows that in the year 1929 'as many as 83 per cent. of the mortgages were taken on stipulated rates of interest lower than 11-12 per cent.' In the United Provinces 12 per cent. was found to be common stipulated rate of interest on mortgages (Vide pp. 112 and 280). In the Central Provinces, "if the property is mortgageable and is mortgaged as a collateral, the rate of interest ordinarily varies between 6 and 12 per cent, 10 per cent being a fair average at present." (Vide Para 283 page 157). The Punjab Committee note that "half of the debt of the proprietors of the province has been advanced on usufructuary mortgages" and that "there is general agreement that in this case the return to the lender is somewhere between 6 and 9 per cent"; and invite special attention to the fact that "the best urban business is done at the same rates, and the Imperial Bank rate itself in the last two years has averaged 6 per cent." (Vide para 47 pp. 30-1 of the Report). 'Bearing in mind the difficulties created by our complicated law of mortgages, it cannot be said' that this evidene points to any 'wide' disparity between the bank-rate and the market rates on mortgage loans.

Four of the Provincial Committees throw interesting light on the actually realised rates of interest. The Bihar Committee admit that the borrowing rates of the 'landlord' class "are generally lower than the rates at which the raiyats borrow," and that the village money-lender "not infrequently 'remits' a part of his full dues when the occasion demands it." On the question of the net profit from money-lending they observe:—"We have been unable to collect any really satisfactory evidence of the rate of profit which ordinary rural money-lending gives..... After making allowance for bad debts the cost of litigation and remissions, we think it will not be wrong to put the net profit at 15 per cent. 'out of which the money-lender pays himself his 'management charges.' The big rural money-lenders in their transactions with the landlord class charge a distinctly lower rate of interest, which may be put down for the whole province at 14 per cent. The deduction for bad debts, litigation and remissions must also be put lower, since their loans are much more largely backed by mortgages. An average profit of 10 per cent. is probably about right, the smaller men getting as much as 12 per cent., while the very substantial get only 9 per cent. on their capital." (Vide para 78 pages 35-9 of the Report). The report of the Madras Committee contains an interesting table on pages 174-5, showing the prevalent rates and the extent to which interest was reduced by the law courts in a number of suits taken at random. An analysis of the cases indicates that out of a total of 835 cases, in as 'many as 234 cases, the rate awarded was reduced to less than 6 p.c. and in 429 cases the courts awarded less than 12 per cent.' After saying some very pleasant things about the delays in the law courts, and quoting with approval the remarks of Sir James Colville that "the difficulties of a litigant in India begin when he has obtained a decree," they observe that "in many cases execution is infructuous," and that in 1931 "in only 16½ per cent. of the applications for execution in courts other than village courts in this Presidency was full satisfaction obtained in another 7 per cent." and 239,421 applications proved "infructuous."

BANKING COMMITTEE'S INQUIRY.

Perhaps the most detailed enquiry into the actually realisedd rates of interest in rural areas is contained in chapter V of the Central Areas Banking Enquiry Committee's Report. On the basis of the evidence of the Income-Tax Officers, Officials of the Co-operative Department, the previous experience of debt redemption schemes worked out by the Co-operative Department, the accounts books of money-lenders examined at random, and the decided cases in the law-courts, the Committee came to the conclusion that while the rates of gross interest in rural areas of the three centrally administered tracts are as a general nigh, the rates of net or realised interest are generally much lower, and pointed out that in estimating the real net interest, due allowance has to be made for the following:—

1. Interest given up by the plaintiff in his claim at the time of settling old accounts and renewing them.
2. Interest not allowed by the Courts at the stipulated rate.
3. Interest not allowed by the Courts during the pendency of the suit.
4. Interest reduced or not allowed by the Courts after the date of the decree.
5. Number of instalments allowed without interest so long as instalments were paid in time.
6. Interest reduced or not allowed on costs.
7. Infructuous execution applications and inordinate delays in legal proceedings particularly those relating to execution proceedings.
8. Compromise made, particularly, the practice of Bharna (i.e. the practice of fixing a price of cattle at a much higher rate than what it is really worth.)
9. Absolute non-recovery of both principal and interest in a large percentage of cases. (Vide para 50, and the Abstract of cases, picked up at random from the files of decided cases in the law-courts of Delhi, Ajmere-Merwara, and the North-Western Frontier Province, given in Appendix 7, Page 439).

The Punjab Committee asked all Income-Tax Officers to estimate the net profit from money-lending after all the expenses and bad debts admissible under the Income-Tax Act have been taken into consideration; and have tabulated their replies in statement No 13 of their report. "These show rates varying from 4½ per cent. to 12 per cent., seven mentioned rat

(Continued on page 12).

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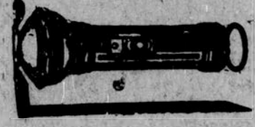

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon Selection of Gramophone Records; 9-20 p.m. Classical and Light Music by Prof. Narayanrao Vyas and Dattaram Parwatker (Sarangi).

AZAD BASKET BALL JUNIOR TOURNAMENT:—The final match of the above tournament will be played on the Mustan Shah Baugh Playground, Bellasis Road, Near Old Parsee Statute, Byculla, to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.)

Sardar Saheb Sulaiman Kassam Haji Mitha Sahib will preside and give away the cup to the winning team.

ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES:—Miss A. B. H. J. Rustomjee will not meet her class in Education to-day but on Saturday the 17th inst.

THEOSOPHISTS' MEETING.

"The Religion of Works" is the subject of a public lecture at the Hall of The United Lodge of Theosophists, 51, Esplanade Road, on the 10th January at 6-15 p.m.

GERMAN CLASSES.

German classes for beginners will be conducted by Prof. G. M. Jadhav at 55-Girgaum Road (near Opera House Tram Terminus) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) on Sundays. The classes will begin from Sunday the 10th January.

YOUTH LODGE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—Under the auspicies of the Youth Lodge T. S. Proff. R. N. Bhagwat will deliver a lecture on "Buddhism" to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Lodge premises, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge.

SOCIETY OF HON. PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES:—The annual dinner of the Society will be held to-day (Saturday) at 8-45 p.m. at the Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay, Sir John W. F. Beaumont being the Principal guest of the evening.

EDUCATIONAL WEEK:—The Educational Week Celebration, under the auspices of the Municipal Teachers' Training class will be held to-day (Saturday) and to-morrow (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.) on both occassions Mr. N. G. Gadgil, Assistant to the Educational Inspector, Bombay, will preside.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

To-day's Programme, is as under:—4 p.m. to 7 p.m. (1) Prayer and Welcome Song; (2) Introductory Remarks by the Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar; (3) President's inaugural Address; (4) Reading of the Report of the Training Class. (5) Lecture on an educational topic (by Mr. M. P. Sabnis) (6) Opening of the Exhibition and (7) A Magic Lantern Lecture (by Mr. Toro).

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia Via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday the 10th instant.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S.S. "Cracovia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11-0 a.m. on Tuesday the 12th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per S.S. "Argun Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2-0 p.m. on Sunday the 10th inst.

Mails for Ceylon and Australia per s.s. "Moldavia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 13th instant instead of on the 12th Idem (for transmission via Colombo) as previously notified.

STEAMER MOVEMENT:—The O. S. K. Steamer "Shinnoh Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on January 7 and is due to arrive here on January 11.

The "Ranpura" now arrives here at 6-30 a.m. on Saturday the 9th instant.

In cancellation of previous notifications, the P. and O. agents in Bombay announced on Friday afternoon that the incoming mail boat, "Ranpura" is expected in Bombay at 6-30 a.m. to-day (Saturday).

ALL-INDIA HOMOEOPATHIC CONFERENCE, 1932.

At a meeting of the Institute of Homoeopathy, Bengal and Assam, held on 8th November, 1931, it was resolved that in view of the importance attached to the subject and in deference to the wishes of the members of the Homoeopathic profession all over the country, an all-India Conference of Homoeopathy be held in Calcutta in the month of February, 1932 and the co-operation of the Homoeopathic Profession all over India be requisitioned. Communications should be addressed to Dr. J. N. Majumdar, General Secretary at 95-E., Central Avenue, Calcutta.

Sterling-Dollar Cross Rates.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(Special Service For The "Chronicle")

T. T. ON NEW YORK

London, Jan. 8.

Previous Close	3.39¼
To-day's Opening	3.42½
To-day's Close	3.41
Difference	+.1¼

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York, Jan. 8.

Previous Close	3.39
To-day's Close	3.40½
Difference	+.1½

"An Inspiration And Example."

CHIEF JUSTICE'S TRIBUTE TO SIR L. JENKINS

Statue Unveiled At High Court.

The statue of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, which was executed by Mr. B. V. Talim, the well-known sculptor of Bombay, was unveiled on Friday evening at the rear entrance of the Bombay High Court by the Chief Justice Hon'ble Sir John Beaumont in the presence of a distinguished gathering, comprising of the Judges, the prominent members of the Bar, Advocates, and others.

HISTORY OF ENTERPRISE.

In requesting the Chief Justice to unveil the statute of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Sir J. B. Kanga, the Advocate General, said that Mr. P. M. Malbari, the official assignee of the High Court, and other members of the Bar decided to commemorate the valuable services rendered to the High Court and to the administration of justice by Sir Lawrence Jenkins by erecting his statue at a suitable place in the premises of the Bombay High Court, and the permission for the present site was given by Sir Amberson Marten and the Public Works Department.

A GREAT JUDGE.

Sir Jamsedji paying a high tribute to the qualities of the head and the heart of Sir Lawrence Jenkins said that in the subject of Hindu Law he made a name. He came to India in 1896 as a Puisne Judge of the Calcutta High Court. In 1899 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court and introduced useful reforms in the procedure of the Court. He left Bombay in 1908, and later was appointed Chief Justice of Calcutta High Court. After he left Calcutta, he was a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. He died in 1928.

AN INSPIRATION.

In unveiling the statue, the Chief Justice Sir John Beaumont, said that it was proper that they had the statue of Sir Lawrence at the entrance of High Court, where he served and was an inspiration and example to them. The statue was a very fine example of a very worthy subject.

BAN ON POONA NAUJAWAN SABHA

Summary Powers To Magistrates

The Bombay Government Gazette extraordinary issued on Friday states:—

Whereas the Governor in Council is of opinion that the association heretofore or at present known by the name of the Nav Javan Bharat Sabha, Poona, is engaged in organising or promoting a movement having for its objects the breach of certain laws for the time being in force, or interference with the administration of the law or with the maintenance of law and order, and that it constitutes a danger to the public peace:

Now in exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the said association, whether continuing under the same or altered name or ostensibly dissolved and purporting to operate or work through or under any specified person, and every branch thereof established maintained, operating or working in any place or area in the district of Poona, are unlawful associations within the meaning of section 15 of the said Act.

SUMMARY POWERS TO MAGISTRATES.

The Governor in Council hereby empowers the Magistrates in the Belgaum District named below to exercise the powers of a Summary Court within that district:—

Mr. H. Montgomery, Mr. J. G. Simms, Mr. G. R. Redkar, Mr N. I. Kangle, Mr. R. N. Pandit, Mr. A. B. Kazi, Mr. L. J. Juvekar, Mr. S. A. Nadkarni, Mr. A. C. Saldanha.

The Governor in Council hereby invests the Magistrates of the First Class in the Belgaum District named below with the powers of a Special Magistrate under the said Ordinance:—Mr. H. Montgomery, Mr. R. N. Pandit, Mr. A. C. Saldanha, Mr. A. B. Kazi, Mr. N. I. Kangle.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 36 of the said Emergency Powers Ordinance, the Governor in Council hereby directs that the Special Magistrates named above shall, subject to the provisions of section 47 of the said Ordinance, try such offences arising within the Belgaum District, other than offences punishable with death, as the District Magistrate, Belgaum, who is hereby empowered in this behalf, may by general or special order in writing direct.

Magistrate Hurls Paper-Weight At A Witness In Court.

NAGPUR BAR ASSOCIATION CONDEMNS THE ACTION

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Jan. 8.

There was a sensation in a Nagpur Court to-day when a magistrate hurled a paper weight against a hesitating witness which fortunately missed him. On being told that the incident was not a happy one. The Magistrate asked him to get out of court. An emergent meeting of the Nagpur District Bar Association has passed a resolution condemning the action of the Magistrate.

RURAL CONFERENCE TO OPEN IN MARCH

The General Secretary, All-India Rural Representative Conference, Delhi writes:—

"We are convening a Rural Conference some time about March next at Delhi, to discuss the vital problems of rural reconstruction, rural legislation, administration, economics, education, civics, defence and such practical propositions, as a National Farm Board, as in U. S. A., a State Agricultural Banking Corporation as in Germany, a Village Commonwealth Council, for re-organising village government, and a National Rural Training Board devoted to instructing rural peoples. The importance of the rural problem is all admitted, and ours is an attempt to bring together on a common plat-form men of varying views or interests to seek a common solution and all acceptable formulae which can obtain general approval and support as the minimum rural policy for meeting rural needs or demands.

We shall be glad to have the names with addresses of capable writers whom we can request for service for this noble rural cause."

Hindi Examinations.

The Dakshin Bharath Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras, are holding Hindi Examinations every year in February and September. The next examination comes off on 14th February, 1932. The Examinations are of three Grades:—(1) Prathamik, (2) Madhyama, and (3) Rashtra-Bhasha.

Matunga (G. I. P. Rly.) has been declared a centre for these examinations. Those who wish to appear for any of these examinations may inquire in person at Napoo Hall, Matunga, G. I. P. Rly., between 8 and 9 p.m. (S. T.)

"INDIAN VANGUARD."

The "Indian Vanguard" has ceased publication.

LECTURE ON BUDDHISM:—Under the auspices of the Youth Lodge T. S. Prof. R. S. Bhagwat will deliver a lecture on "Buddhism' to-day (Saturday) at the Blavatsky Lodge Building at 6-30 p.m. All are cordially invited.

Selections For To-Day's Races.

(By "WATCHDOG")

1st Race.—
HAWAL 1
MUKBUL 2
EL FARAS 3

2nd Race.—
PEACEMAKER 1
AZROOM 2
WAFADAR 3

3rd Race.—
DANGER 1
HAKIM PASHA 2
BLARNEY 3

4th Race.—
AL HAMIL 1
ANCHOR 2
KURDI 3

5th Race.—
MASTERSINGER 1
O. B. E. 2
IRISH PLAY 3

6th Race.—
ESSEX RING 1
IN THE GLOAMING 2
BLACK BESS 3

7th Race.—
SAINT AMOUR 1
FACINO 2
ROMAN ROUE 3

8th Race.—
FISHPOOL 1
STRENGTH 2
POOR SCATS 3

9th Race.—
FARMAN 1
PRINCE CHARLIE 2
BLACK BEAUTY 3

Acknowledgment

A beautiful wall calendar, issued by Messrs. L. C. Smith & Corona, Typewriters Inc. (Messrs. C. J. Shah & Co., being the sole distributors), with the illustration of a Corona Typewriter, as "the gift for all occasions."

UPNAGAR PATRIKA SUSPENDED

The publication of the weekly Upanagar Patrika from the Vile Parle Camp has been discontinued.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

Jute shares opened firm in sympathy with a better hessian market and a fair business was put through. Coals were dull. Teas were neglected. The miscellaneous section disclosed no feature of interest. Government securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: 3½ per cent. paper 51-14, 4 per cent Loan 1960-70 59-10, 5 per cent Bonds 1933 06, 5 per cent Loan 1945-55 88/14 small lot; 6 per cent Bonds 1933-36 98/4 small lot.

Banks: Imperial Bank contributory 208/8.

Coals: New Kendah 3.

Jutes: Anglo-India ordy 275 small lot; Barnagore 125; Belvedere ordy 350; Clive ordy 26-12; Delta ordy 370;; Empire ordy 41-4; Howrah ordy 38/8; Kamarhatty ordy 402/8; Presidency 5/12.

Miscellaneous: Bengal Iron 2/10 Burn and Co 7 per cent pref 82 small lot; Indian Iron and Steel 4/4; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 18/12; Titaghur Paper pref. 40, paid up 40/4, New Savan Sugar 11/14; Samastipore 11; 3½ per cent Great Eastern Hotel debentures 100 free of income tax. —A. P.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MAY.

New York, Jan. 8.

Previous closing rate	6.53
To-day's opening rate	6.51
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing rate	6.63
Difference	plus .10

Broach expectations Rs. 204

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MAY.

Liverpool, Jan. 8.

Previous closing rate	4.97
To-day's opening rate	4.94
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing rate	4.91
Difference	—.06

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Jan. 8

Silver ready	19 15/16
Higher	1/8
Silver forward	19 15/16
Higher	1/8

Market: Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

The Bombay market was closed to-day.

TRIBUTES TO MR. KIRPALANI.

Budget Discussion In Corporation.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Friday considered the budget estimates for 1932-1933 as approved by the Standing Committee.

Mr. P. J. Murzban, Chairman of the Standing Committee, in introducing the budget paid compliments to Mr. Kirpalani, the Municipal Commissioner, who prepared his first budget in such an efficient way that it neither proposed any additional taxation nor showed any deficit. On the contrary, it balanced and anticipated a small surplus of Rs. 5,000 at the end of the year.

The Standing Committee after scrutinising the budget made certain alterations and showed an anticipated surplus of Rs. 21,000 on the year's working. The income for the year was anticipated at Rs. 328.15 lacs and expenditure Rs. 329.25 for the current year. Mr. Murzban did not favour cut in the salaries of the employees, as it tantamounted to squeezing them and remarked that it was bound to demoralise their morale and efficiency. In conclusion, he paid compliments to the Secretary, Mr. Sabnis, Mr. Birdy and other assistants of the Secretary's office for their help in carrying out his duties as chairman during the year.

3,000 G. I. P. RL. WORKERS LOCKED OUT.

Disagreement Over Working Days

The G. I. P. Railway Workshop at Matunga have again been closed down, the authorities having declared a lock-out. The men who had struck work since Wednesday demanded six days' work in the week instead of five days enforced by the management. The authorities not agreeing to this proposal have declared lock-out and intimated the workmen to take their pay on the 11th instant. About 3,000 men will be affected by this lock-out.

Move For Intellectual Co-operation Between Britain And India.

LONDON, January 8.

An attempt to promote intellectual and cultural co-operation between English and Indian writers is to be made by the Welfare of India League in co-operation with Prof. Edward Thompson of Oxford, who is arriving in India very shortly. It was at the suggestion of Prof. Thompson that "intellectual co-operation" was included among the objects of this League.—A.P.

DHRANGADHRA SATYAGRAHA TO END?

Sir Prabhashankar Pattani To Intervene

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHRANGADHRA, Jan. 6.

As the Working Committee of the Indian States People Conference has decided to advise all workers of states people to stay all satyagraha movement in Indian States due to the present grave political position of India, the people of Kathiawar are deliberating over the future of Dhrangadhra Satyagraha. The organisers of the Wadhwan Committee, it is learnt, are calling an urgent meeting of the workers of Kathiawar to decide the matter. Saner political opinion is in favour of listening to the advice of Sjt. Balvantrai. The public eagerly awaits the decision on the matter with regard to Dhrangadhra Satyagraha campaign.

70 YEAR OLD LADY ARRESTED.

In the meanwhile Sjt. Fulchandbhai who led a batch of satyagrahis on Monday, including an old lady of 70 years, is arrested by the State authorities. It becomes the clear duty of the State authorities to explain the details of those who are in jail.

Elaborate preparations are going on for the expected visit of the Viceroy in March in Jamnagar. An industrial, horticultural and agricultural exhibition is one of the important items. The state is busy making brisk preparations and xhibits are invited for the purpose.

Brisk preparations are going on for celebrating the coming marriages of princes in Morvi state. It is learnt that in buying material the use of Swadeshi materials, as far as possible, will be adhered to. There is some criticism about lavish expenditure of lakhs of rupees to be made after the marriages and some citizens think it advisable that expenses may be reduced to some extent. The Thakore of Morvi, who is known for simplicity, is requested to look to all the details.

LIBERALS RALLYING ROUND.

With the arrival of Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, that veteran statesman of India, Bhavnagar seems to be a busy city. His wise and statesmanlike policy has eased many grave issues in Indian States. It is learnt that some notable liberals of Kathiawar are going to see him to request him to find a way out of the impasse that is created in recent Dhrangadhra Satyagraha. Such a move, if it is true, is really statesmanlike and wise. The people of Kathiawar States have enough confidence in the statesmanship of Sir P. Pattani.

The Junagarh problem stands as it is. The Hindus have already demanded an early publication of the terms of settlement that are done between the state and the intermediary of the Hindus, Sir P. Thakurdas. The Dewan of Junagarh and the Council of Administration should restore an amicable atmosphere between the two communities is the general opinion of the liberal-minded public of Kathiawar. Indian States who are termed as best rulers in meeting with all terms of communal harmony are expected to retain the same standard. Everyone regrets such incidents as of Kashmir and Junagarh.

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INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS

Close Of The Sessions.

BANGALORE, January 8.

Seven days' session of the Indian Science Congress concluded to-day after adopting formal resolutions expressing gratitude to the Mysore Durbar and members of the Reception Committee, for making the delegates' sojourn interesting and pleasant. The Congress has resolved to appoint a Working Committee consisting of Sir C. V. Raman, Prof. Kashyap (President), Dr. Watson, Meghnath Shah and eight others with a view to work out details for starting a scientists' journal in India. It was announced that the 20th session of the Science Congress will be held at Patna between the 2nd and 7th January 1933 under the presidency of Dr. L. L. Fernor, Director of Geology, Government of India.—A.P.

The Bank Of India Ltd.

The Profit of the Bank of India Limited for the year ended 31st December 1931 including the sum of Rs. 4,44,021-14-5 brought forward amounts to Rs. 2421484-9-7. Provision for Income Tax and Super Tax for the current year will absorb Rs. 300000-0-0

The payment of an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 10 p.c. per annum made on 30th June 1931 absorbed Rs. 500000-0-0

The balance now available for distribution is Rs. 1621484-9-7.

The Directors propose to pay a final dividend for the half year ended 31st December December at the rate of 10 p.c. per annum free of Income Tax Rs. 500000-0-0

To provide for further Depreciation in Government Securities Rs. 750000-0-0

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KHAN SAHEB R. R. MIRZA RETIRES.

Khan Saheb Rattonji Rustomji Mirza, Retired Deputy Police Superintendent who was re-employed after his retirement in the B. B. and C. I. Railway as a Watch and Ward Inspector, Bombay, from 16th August 1923 retired on 31st December 1931. A welcome entertainment was given to him by his subordinate staff at Bombay Central on 30th December last.

(From A Correspondent)

SHIMOGA, Jan. 7

The District Congress Committee convened a public meeting on the 6th instant in a private compound to protest against Gandhiji's arrest. The First Class Magistrate was on the spot with armed police. He did not allow the meeting and ordered dispersal by the police.

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GOOD NEWS TO CINEMA EXHIBITORS.

EXHIBITORS, who are interested in Installing a TALKIE EQUIPMENT in their Theatres, will be glad to learn that our Mr. A. C. PATEL has left for Europe by Air Mail in connection with the Talkie business in India to secure the best and cheapest types of Talkie Equipments, suitable for fitting on any make of Cinema Machine, such as PATHE, POWER and SIMPLEX.

It will, therefore, be worthwhile for them to wait for a month or so before negotiating elsewhere, as Mr. PATEL would be returning soon and hopes to give entire satisfaction to the Exhibitors in this line.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SATURDAY: JANUARY 9, 1932.

NOT WHAT BURMA WANTS

The Burma Round Table Conference adopted in committee on Tuesday last the draft report prepared for its consideration by Lord Peel. That report should complete the disillusionment, that had begun several days earlier in Burma, with regard to the British promise of self-government. Writing on the Conference, on Christmas Day, the "Rangoon mail" said: "The Burma Round Table Conference which is expected to end early in January, promises to be a greater farce than the Indian R. T. C. Indeed the proceedings so far have disclosed that it has already been a failure and all the flamboyant announcements and pleasant platitudes uttered by its sponsors at its early inception have proved to be no better than snares. Credulous folks who pinned their faith to Lord Peel's pantomime expecting to produce a Separate Dominion Status constitution for Burma would soon wake up to find their dreams vanishing into the womb of sterility." The forecast has come but too true, only it is not easy to say which is the bigger failure, the Indian R. T. C. or the Burma R. T. C. The two Conferences are tarred with the same brush.

Lord Peel's report is evidently framed on the assumption that Burma is to be separated from India. The question of separation has so far been hustled in a most unfair manner, unfair alike to India and to Burma. But we feel confident that the Burmans would not play into the hands of British die-hards by accepting any and every sort of constitution on the basis of separation. Such of the Burmans as accepted separation did so only on the condition that separated Burma would be a free Dominion. They feared that non-separation would indefinitely retard their complete freedom because of the complexities, which they were taught to exaggerate, of the Indian Federation. We shall not discuss here whether the separationists form a majority or a minority in the country. We shall only observe that Indians would any day gladly leave the question of separation to be decided by the Burmans themselves. They would at the same time warn the Burmans, if the warning is at all necessary, against allowing the reactionaries to isolate Burma first and then to impose upon the country but a spurious form of self-government, in which all real power would be vested in British representatives and agents.

Such a spurious constitution is recommended by Lord Peel's report. Several essential points have been left either undecided or covered by some vague formulae, misinterpretation of which in favour of British control is a foregone conclusion. The safeguards already defined and apparently agreed upon are such as would reduce the measure of real self-government to a nullity. The "Rangoon Mail" fairly correctly anticipating the safeguards in the shape of Governor's reserved powers, remarked a few days ago: "The powers proposed to be placed in the hands of the Governor are such as would virtually make him an autocrat enjoying practically unlimited powers. All the important subjects affecting the economic and financial well-being of the country are to be placed beyond the control of the Legislature and made sole charge of the Governor, whose powers and authority in case of 'emergencies' will for all practical purposes be unlimited." Lord Peel's report is little different, if at all, from this forecast in respect of the Governor's powers. The report lays down: "The Governor should be responsible for the administration of Defence, External Affairs, "Excluded Areas" (including Shan States), monetary policy, currency coinage, ceremonial titles and honours, Ecclesiastical Administration." "It was further proposed", says the report, "that the Government should be empowered to intervene for the purpose of safeguarding and protecting the minorities, from saving Burma from grave internal peril, for securing financial stability, credit fulfilment, debt obligations, the protection of Imperial interests, the protection of rights and privileges guaranteed to officials, also any matters referring to reserved subjects." It is characteristic of the report that all these and many more safeguards are said to be "necessary in the interest of Burma". That a Governor, who would ordinarily be a person sent from Britain could safeguard Burman interests better than representatives of the people themselves is a piece of effrontery to which, we expect, the Burmans would not submit. They cannot possibly submit to isolated subservience to Britain, camouflaged by all the paraphernalia of Self-government.

FLOUTING WORLD OPINION

Japan snaps its fingers at the Geneva League, treats the Kellogg pact to which it is a signatory as a scrap of paper and proceeds unconcerned and unmindful of world opinion with its policy of securing complete control of Manchuria. Japanese forces have occupied Shanhaikuan and have thus reached the borders of China proper. This has evoked a note of remonstrance from the American Government. A Washington message states that the American Government has dropped the previous tone of remonstrance" in this third warning it has addressed to Tokyo, but so long as America, in concert with other Powers, is not prepared to take drastic action against Japan and secure from it respect for treaty obligations, the Tokyo Cabinet will consider the American warnings as merely essays in gentle remonstrance. The American Government is reported to have asserted in its third note the rights of its citizens and the note has been addressed both to China and Japan. Japan's reply to the note roundly states that in its Manchurian policy it is within its rights.

The Nanking Government is entitled to reply that it has endeavoured to respect the rights of foreigners in Manchuria, a land over which Chinese suzereignty is recognised by international agreement, and that it cannot be blamed if the armed incursion of another Power has put those rights into jeopardy. China has believed in the possibility that the Geneva League would be able to make Japan listen to reason, to stop further military advance and consent to a settlement of the dispute through the intervention of neutrals. Japan has ignored the League and taken advantage of China's peaceful intentions. And yet "official circles" in Washington regard the third note of protest from America as merely an instrument for "marshalling world opinion against the breakdown of the treaty structure protecting China." When Japan presents the Powers with the 'fait accompli' of a military conquest of Manchuria, will the Powers quietly pocket this slap in the face to the League and decide to leave China in the lurch?

SIGNIFICANT.

Only a fortnight ago the German police were busy searching for sympathisers with Hitler's cause and the Nazis were classed by German officialdom as persons determined to smash the foundations of Law and Order, and, therefore, rebels to be hunted out along with their sympathisers. At Heidelberg a distinguished war-veteran, a much decorated retired army chief, vigorously protested when the police broke into his house and wanted to arrest some suspects among his guests. But the Bruening Cabinet's difficulties are great. It does not desire to have an early presidential election on its hands, and if the proposal to re-elect President Hindenburg for another term of seven years is opposed by the Nazis, a serious situation in Germany's domestic politics will be created. So the German Chancellor invites "General" Hitler to a conference to discuss the matter and the "rebel" whose movement was to be crushed becomes the recipient of official recognition. The German Social Democrats must swallow the bitter pill.

Notes of the Day.

Anti-War Propaganda.

In a letter addressed to the meeting of the War Resisters' International, recently held at Lyons Prof. A. Einstein said: "I appeal to all men and women, whether they be eminent or humble, to declare before the World Disarmament Conference which meets at Geneva in February that 'they will refuse to give any further assistance to war or the preparations of war. I ask them to tell their Governments this in writing and to register their decision by informing me that they have done so." Ordinarily Prof. Einstein should have received more direct help of the type desired from India than any other country. But India is now terribly pre-occupied in the struggle for genuine political power, in other words in securing a Government responsible to her people. She finds it hopeless to tell the present Government what her attitude is and should be towards war. Till then men like Sir Samuel Hoare will lead the "Indian delegation" at the Disarmament Conference and say on India's behalf what Britain wants her to say: However, even now India is rendering a very great anti-war service by proving to the world the efficacy of non-violence as a "moral equivalent of war."

Spanish Government's Difficulties.

A Madrid message states that there are alarmist rumours in the city of an imminent attempt to force a dictatorship on the country. The leader of the Civil Guards, General Sanjuria, is reported to be at the head of the movement. In several parts of Spain clashes have occurred between the industrial workers on strike and the Civil Guards and there is great resentment against the "agressive action" of the latter. But it is extremely unlikely that the present Republican Government will find itself unable to nip in the bud any attempt to oust it from power. It has proceeded cautiously but effectively in firmly establishing itself and though the Catholics and the small number of Royalists have a grievance against it, the masses as a whole are on its side. It has its difficulties but is likely to overcome them easily.

Lancashire's Fears.

A proposal is reported to be under consideration by the British Cabinet that a trade deputation should go to India, such as had been sent to other countries in order to find out how trade relations between India and Britain can be improved. But Lord Willingdon and his Anglo-Indian advisers have launched upon a policy which is sure to threaten gravely the chances of such improvement. Whether British trade in India will be promoted or extinguished when coercion is in full swing in the country will not be long in being discovered. Already observant people in Britain have seen that British textile trade with India is nearly doomed. This feeling was but mildly expressed by a Member of Parliament, Mr. Austen Hopkinson, who in a speech in mail week observed: "There is is no doubt that so far as the cotton industry is concerned, if is going to be a definitely smaller industry in this country than it has ever been before." And referring in particular to the weaving of lower counts, he said: "We have to make up our minds that the brown man, the yellow man and ultimately the black man will always have the upper hand of us."

The Contrast.

A number of Municipalities have signified their protest against the arrests of Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders, whether or not there were any arrests within their municipal limits. As we pointed out yesterday the Calcutta Corporation adjourned one of its meetings as a mark of protest. The Ahmedabad municipality adjourned one meeting. This adjournment of a meeting of a civic body is a recognised form of protest. But in Bombay where Mahatma Gandhi and the Sardar and about fifty local leaders have been arrested, including some prominent Corporators, the Corporation has stultified itself by throwing out an adjournment motion which everybody knew was a protest against these arrests. It is deplorable that a "progressive" like Mr. H. P. Mody should have voted against the resolution and that another "Progressive", Mr. V. N Chandvarkar should have remained neutral. It seems many more of their brothers and sisters must suffer before the conscience of such as these can be awakened to feel the injustice and folly of repression.

EXPORT OF GOLD.

ITS DISASTROUS EFFECTS ON INDIA.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The unprecedented drop in prices, particularly of the primary commodities, led to such economic distress in the country that from March 1931 onwards not only the normal imports of gold into India from abroad declined gradually to a vanishing point but gold began to inflow into Bombay from the agricultural centres for sale. As under the Currency Act, 1927 Government are under a statutory obligation to purchase unlimited amount of gold of a certain fineness at Rs. 21-3-10 per tola, from March till the 21st September well-nigh Rs. 10/ crores worth of such gold was tendered to and purchased by the Mint. This gold may aptly be described as "distress gold" as at the time it was sold to Government at the statutory price of Rs. 21-3-10 per tola, the replacement value of such gold at the prevailing exchange rate of 1/5 49/64 was about Rs. 21-12-0 per tola. It will, of course, be clear that this gold would not have been tendered to the Mint at its buying price if the open-market price had been better than this but the widespread and growing economic distress in the country was being reflected in such extensive loss of purchasing power on the part of the people that the distress gold could not be absorbed except by the Mint.

STERLING SALES STOPPED.

On September 21, Great Britain went off the gold standard by relieving the Bank of England of its statutory obligation to sell gold at £4/4/11½d. per fine ounce. As according to the Currency Act 1927 the rupee has been made equivalent to 8.4 grs. of fine gold, (that is, with pound sterling being equivalent to dol. 4.866, the rupee was equivalent to 18d. gold). It became evidently impossible for Government to maintain the rupee on the basis of 18d. gold, since every decline in the gold value of sterling meant giving of a proportionately larger quantity of gold for every rupee so long as Government attempted to maintain the rupee at 18d. gold. Any such attempt on and after the 21st September Government realised would have resulted in the entire depletion of tre slender balance of our gold resources in an inconceivably short time. Sales of sterling were, therefore, immediately stopped by the Viceroy promulgating Ordinance VI of 1931. Sir Samuel Hoare, the Secretary of State for India, informed the Federal Structure Sub-Committee, the same evening that the rupee will continue to be maintained on the basis of "18d. sterling" and in order to give effect to this new policy the Viceroy issued Ordinance VII of 1931 which prescribed various restrictions in regard to sales of sterling by Government under clause 5 of the Currency Act, 1927. Among other things, sales of sterling for import of gold and silver from abroad are forbidden under this Ordinance.

RISE IN RUPEE PRICE OF GOLD

The immediate effect of the divorce between sterling and gold was naturally a rise in the rupee price of gold. Within two days the price of gold in India rose from Rs. 21-8-0 per tola to about Rs. 25/ per tola. The price of gold was now made entirely dependent upon the value of pound sterling in terms of gold which, for the sake of simple understanding and practical convenience, is measured by the fluctuations in the Dollar-Sterling Cross Rate. Under the present fluctuating conditions, the price of gold cannot be expected to remain at par in different monetary centres of the world and gold is reduced to the same position as any other commodity which is traded in different countries of the world. Whenever, therefore, the price of gold in New York, London, Paris, Amsterdam, etc., is higher than in Bombay, gold is shipped from Bombay. That Bombay should be the principal if not the only, centre of activity for dealings in gold is explained mainly by the fact that the Bombay bullion market provides facilities for buying and selling gold for forward deliveries. There is also the additional advantage of the assaying facilities available at the Bombay Mint.

HUGE EXPORT.

During the last three months nearly Rs. 35 crores worth of gold has been exported from India and the exports show no signs of decline. For more than one reason it appears that, during the last few weeks gold that has been exported is in bulk not distress gold which people upcountry are induced to sell to take advantage of the rise in price. It may be incidentally observed that the disparity in the price of gold compared to foreign centres has created for bullion merchants an unprecedented opportunity of minting money by exports of gold. These merchants have sent out canvassing agents to different districts to persuade people to sell their gold or gold ornaments making them believe that they would never see similar high price of gold again. This gold is collected in small quantities from a number of people who are easily defrauded not only in regard to weight but also in fineness which principally determines the price of gold. Making allowance for these factors as well as for the freight, insurance and middleman's profit at more than one stage before gold is actually exported, the price obtained by the actual seller of gold bullion or ornament cannot be the high price obtainable in Bombay.

PUBLIC DEMAND FOR EMBARGO

Public opinion in India as voiced by the various commercial bodies including the Bullion Exchange and by Indian members of the Legislative Assembly has been emphatically demanding an embargo on exports of gold from India from September 21st. Government have rejected this demand for reasons which are not difficult to understand. The fulcrum of Government's exchange policy of linking rupee to 18d sterling is designed to bring indirect support to the tottering pound sterling in terms of gold. Not only have exports of gold from India served to maintain the rupee at 18d sterling and to provide remittances for Government in spite of our declining exports of commodities, but they have also succeeded in arresting the collapse of England's currency in terms of gold. It would be idle, therefore, to expect Government to stop or even discountenance these exports as they are certain of the inevitable consequence of their failing to maintain the rupee at 18d. sterling as also of withdrawing India's support to the pound sterling which stands friendless to-day.

CASE WHERE EXPORT IS DESIRABLE.

Exports of gold from one country to another are justified only as a means of meeting foreign obligations or an unfavourable balance of trade. Even Government have not the hardihood to justify exports of gold from India on this ground. Though from March to September last year people in distress had to sell Rs. 10 crores worth of gold—a fact which 'per se' was a sufficient index of the intensity of economic distress in the country—there was the redeeming feature that this gold was absorbed by the Currency Reserve and the paper currency was expanded. It would also be possible to approve of exports of gold from India, if there was evidence to show that the sale proceeds were invested in industrial enterprise or deposited in banks, or Post Office Savings bank. If this was happening, we should not experience such monetary stringency as we do now notwithstanding an expansion of currency to the tune of Rs. 34 crores. What, however, is, actually happening now is that those who had hoarded gold are replacing currency notes or depreciated silver rupees for gold. And it must be remembered that the new currency notes have no backing of gold or silver but merely the I.O.U. of Government. From the standpoint of national economy the depletion of the gold holding of the country which, with political power transferred to our hands would be harnessed for the agricultural and industrial development and the general economic well-being of the country, is most disastrous. But mere academic advocacy against gold hoards without providing the channels for their most profitable employment in the interest of national well-being, is not only unstatesmanlike but unpatriotic.

How then should these gold exports be stopped?

The public should exert their influence with those bullion dealers who are specially interested in exports of gold so as to obtain from them a moral undertaking not to export any further gold. Human nature being what it is, such undertakings, even when readily given, are not always scrupulously fulfilled and it is understandable that those who have been making so much money out of this trade would not easily make this sacrifice. It is, therefore, essential to do propaganda work in the country dissuading people from selling their gold. The points that must be emphasised in appealing to the people are:

(1) Risks of being cheated in regard to weight, fineness and price of gold offers;

(2) exchanging gold which is real wealth and which is acknowledged to be currency of international value for substitute of currency notes or depreciated and depreciating silver;

(3) export of Indian gold sup-

(Earlier report on page 14.)

—A. P.

TRIFLES.

The following are some of the topical headlines:—

"Arrest and Round-up: What Next?"

Well, I think, after the round-up, it is high time to square it up.

* * * * * *

"Come in and have a glass," is the anti-picketing slogan in Ahmedabad. Very obliging indeed! But I fear my friend, the "blue badger" will come under the Ordinance for this peaceful persuasion!

* * * * * *

"The Round Table Conference has produced magnificent examples of potential wisdom in leadership and also one or two examples of lamentable disaster in pretended leadership."

—Lord Meston.

India always protests against the Meston Award!

* * * * * *

"It is one of the worst features of the Government of India that it does not understand the art of publicity."

—"The Times of India."

Quite so; it is time that the Government opened a show-case at Bori Bunder! I don't mean the railway station.

* * * * * *

"The Times of India" suggests that Gandhiji should not be detained at Yeravda, but should be interned in some hill station.

Excellent idea. Why not try Malabar Hill?

* * *

"National Government, Not Party Government is the label on all my luggage," pompously declares Mr. MacDonald.

Let Mr. Lansbury note. In case he wants to see "poor old Mac," let him inquire at the Left Luggage Office at Lossiemouth.

* * * *

"I think Gandhi's way of sitting is the best after all," says Mr. Lloyd George. But the pity is Ll. G. can't stand it long. Squatting rarely agrees with a champion political skater like the Welsh Wizard.

Anyway, Mr. Lloyd George has cultivated a new love for the Mahatma. His allusion to Mahatmaji is evidently because of his travel in the "Rajputana," which carried Gandhiji to the Round Table. Mr. Lloyd George considers himself "a Mahatma in Plus Fours" and looks upon Gandhiji as an "astute politician" in Minus Fours.

RAJENDRA PRASAD'S TRIAL.

PATNA, Jan. 8.

Babu Rajendra Prasad and Messrs. Brajkishore Prasad, Mathura Prasad, Krishna Bablabh Sahay, Prajapati Missir and Jagatnarain were tried to-day before Mr. Scotland, Officiating District Magistrate, Patna, on the charge of having committed an offence under Section 15 Cr. Law Amendment Act by continuing to remain assembled as members of the Congress after a notification declaring it unlawful had been served on them.

Babu Rajendra Prasad and others, when questioned whether they pleaded guilty, refused to answer the question and left it to the Court to decide it.

Mr. Carter, Superintendent of Police and Mr. S. A. Ashraf, Deputy Magistrate, prosecution witnesses were then examined. At one stage Babu Rajendra Prasad and others intervened, remarking that they could not deny their association with the Congress organisation. Orders were reserved till to-morrow.—A. P.

Section 144 In Fyzabad.

FYZABAD, Jan. 8.

Two more arrests were made at Ajodhya for breaking 144 notice. The Commissioner is meeting businessmen to discuss the situation. —A. P.

LATE SIR M. SHAFFI'S MOTHER ILL.

LAHORE, Jan. 8.

The condition of Sir Mohammad Shafi's aged mother who fell ill simultaneously with her son has grown worse since his death. —A. P.

REPRESSION IN S. INDIA

Mr. Prakasam Jailed For 6 Months.

ANDHRA KALASHALA PRINCIPAL GETS 2 YEARS' HARD LABOUR.

MADRAS, Jan. 8.

A Masulipatam message says that Mr. Ramaswami, Principal of the Andhra Jateeya Kalasala, has been awarded two years' rigorous imprisonment for disobeying prohibitory orders.—A. P.

MR. PRAKASAM SENTENCED

ELLORE, Jan. 8.

Mr. T. Prakasam has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine and awarded A class.—A. P.

PICKETING IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, Jan. 8.

The police dispersed five volunteers who picketed a piecegoods shops in Esplanade this evening. Another volunteer arrested while picketing yesterday was produced before the Magistrate who posted the case for Saturday.

—A. P.

"C" CLASS FOR ALL

Dr. Pattabhi Sentenced.

GUDIVADA, January 7.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and two others who were arrested for alleged disobedience of the prohibitory orders in Masulipatam were sentenced to-day to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1000 under section 145 Criminal Procedure Code and six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 under section 188, the sentences running concurrently. All were classed "C". —A.P.

WOMEN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION ON SITUATION.

MADRAS, Jan. 8.

The Madras Committee of the Women's Indian Association while dissociating themselves from the civil disobedience movement adopted a resolution to-day deploring the Government's present policy, as they considered that it produced an atmosphere not conducive to calm and unbiassed discussion of the future constitution. They urge the repeal of the Ordinances and the release of leaders.—A. P.

Vendor's 'Loot' At Railway Station.

A correspondent draws attention to the fact that great inconvenience is caused to the Railway passengers because of the exhorbitant rates charged by licensed vendors of eatables at Railway stations. Since the transfer of the E. I. R. and G. I. P. R., to the Government control, great facilities have been extended to vendors at the stations on these lines in the shape of greatly reduced fees for the use of Railway premises; but there has been no corresponding fall in the prices of things sold by the vendors. It is to be hoped that the authorities will take immediate steps to stop this vendors' 'loot' and thus relieve the passengers of a great inconvenience.

Income Tax, Super Tax And Sur Charge.

involve complications of so many varieties that none can do without the help of an Expert.

To make choice of an Expert is not a difficult task now.

Any time you are in a need of such an advice. do sot hesitate to consult Messrs. NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL, Sukhadwala Building, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay, whose right advice have saved time and money of so many Limited Companies, Firms, families and individuals in last 20 years.

Viceroy Confers With Rouna Table Knights

SAPRU AND JAYAKAR LUNCHING WITH HIM TO-DAY

Sir Pheroze Sethna Returns To Bombay.

NEW DELHI, January 8.

The second round of the Viceroy's discussions with the Round Table Conference delegates was held to-day, when those interviewed were Sir Mohammad Iqbal, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar.

The last two saw the Viceroy together and conversed for nearly two hours. Both of them are lunching with the Viceroy tomorrow, when the discussions will probably be continued.

SIR P. C. SETHNA RETURNS TO BOMBAY.

Sir Phiroze Sethna returned to Bombay to-night.

The political correspondent of the Associated Press learns that the delay in the announcement of the peronnel of the Indian wing of the Franchise and other Round Table Conference committees is due to the fact that one or two delegates have not yet communicated their reply to the Viceroy's invitation to them to serve on the Committees.

WORKING COMMITTEE OF R. T. C.

The personnel of the consultative, otherwise called Working Committee will also be announced along with the other three. From conversations among Round Table Conference delegates it is gathered that Lord Willingdon will be the Chairman of the Consultative Committee, with Sir Henry Moncriff-Smith, President of the Council of State as Deputy Chairman.

The Committee will consist of about 15 members and will include the most prominent Round Table Conference delegates. The name of Sir Sivaswami Iyer, who was not a delegate to the Round Table Conference, is mentioned in connection with one of the other committees.—A.P.

EN ROUTE TO VICEROY'S HOUSE.

More Round Tablers To See Willingdon.

MADRAS, January 8.

Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar and Rao Bahadur Srinivasan, delegates to the Round Table Conference left for Delhi this morning by the Grand Trunk Express. Sir A. P. Patro who is at Berhampore is also leaving for Delhi to meet the Viceroy.—A.P.

LUKEWARM CONDEMNATION OF REPRESSION.

Mr. Chintamani Speaks.

ALLAHABAD, January 8.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, in an interview to the press said that he conceived it his duty to impress upon the Government the futility of the present one-sided policy and they did not want mere provincial autonomy without central responsibility. Something should be done promptly to reassure the public mind.

He condemned unconstitutional agitation and held that since the Federal Constitution could not be set working in less than three years, immediate steps should be taken towards the introduction of responsibility for British India.—A.P.

NAWAB OF CHATTARI FOR VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 8.

The Nawab of Chattari has been appointed temporary Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council vice Sir Mohammed Shafi deceased.—A. P.

A scene at the shop of Whitea way Laidlaw and Co., Ld. Picket ing by women volunteers drew a large crowd on Thursday.

Smt. Amrit Kaur, who picketed at the Whiteaway Laidlaw's, on Thursday.

BOMBAY ARRESTS.

(Continued from page 1.)

draw the order declaring the Lokamanya Seva Sangh an unlawful association.

Yesterday morning, the President of the Vile Parle Municipality caused to be removed the national flag which has been hoisted on the office of the Municipality about six months' back.

Mr. Bhagwantrao Mhatre of Malad who was wanted by the Police surrendered himself and was taken into curtody.

Mrs. Kamalaben Sanghvi was arrested last night.

First Trial In Bombay Under New Ordinance.

Sjt. J. J. Choksey, was placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Friday afternoon, on a charge of disobeying the Police Commissioner's order served under Section 4 of the Emergency Powers' Ordinance.

The Magistrate sentenced Sjt. Choksey to two years' rigorous imprisonment. This was the first trial under the new Ordinance and came soon after the Government Gazette announced special powers to Presidency Magistrates in Bombay.

Mr. R. P. Thanawala, Police Prosecutor, in opening the case stated that the accused was a member of the Emergency Council of the B. P. C. C. which had been declared unlawful. On the evening of January 7 the accused addressed a meeting at the Azad Maidan and an order was served on him under Section 4 of the Ordinance prohibiting him from making speeches. But the accused disobeyed the order by making a speech the same night at a meeting held at Kharak Bazar, Mandvi. He was thereupon arrested.

Sub-Inspector Kamat and Sub-Inspector Kirtikar attached to the Special branch of the C. I. D. then gave evidence.

Sjt. Choksey pleaded guilty to the charge and in his statement said that as a member of the Emergency Council he had discharged his duties well, and he stood "vindicated in the eyes of God." He added "May God give strength to my countrymen to pass through this fiery ordeal non-violently."

The Magistrate delivered a lengthy judgment and sentenced the accused as above.

ALL QUIET IN DISTRICTS.

Official Report Of National Activities.

Further reports from the districts show that in East Khandesh 3 arrests were made, in Satara 10, West Khandesh 2, Thana 2 and Nasik 6.

The number of arrests in Poona is now 13, in Sholapur 10, Ahmedabad 31, Surat 21 and Bombay Suburban District 31.

A number of buildings that had been notified under the Unlawful Associations Ordinance were occupied.

All action taken has everywhere proceeded quietly with no public disturbance, and little has been observed in the way of hartals and other manifestations of sympathy. The public are advised to maintain this attitude and pay no attention to any unlawful activity, such as picketing or boycott.

ORDINANCE RAJ IN BOMBAY AND PROVINCE

(Continued from page 1.)

pected to-night. A big procession was arranged. "Congress Bulletins," are issued from to-day.

POONA CONGRESSMEN CONVICTED.

POONA, Jan. 8.

Mr. K. S. Deshpande was convicted to-day and fined Rs. 100 in default three months' rigorous imprisonment by the City Magistrate, Poona, under Section 18 Indian Emergency Press Act and Mr. K. V. Kulkarni, "dictator" of Navajawan Bharat Sabha, Poona City, was convicted for abetting the former and was sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment under the same section.

Mr. Deshpande was found sticking up posters which Mr. Kulkarni had given him. Mr. Mahaver Mohanlal Pardeshi, a Congress worker of Poona Cantonment was arrested to-day under Emergency Ordinance. Picketing of foreign cloth shops in Cantonment was started to-day.—A. P.

NASIK CONGRESS LEADERS ARRESTED.

Hartal In City.

(From a Correspondent.)

NASIK, Jan. 7.

Srijuts Govindrao Deshpande, Mahadrao Janorker, Balasaheb Marathe, Dattatraya Yadav Pingle, Ramchandra Bhicaji Mahajan, and G. V. Ketker, grandson of late Lokmanya Tilak were arrested last night at about 3 a.m., under section three of the Emergency Powers Ordinance (II) of 1932. They were immediately removed in motor lorries to Nasik Road, Central Jail. On hearing the news of the arrests shopkeepers closed their shops. Sjt. Damodher Painter accompanied by other prominent men toured round city advising people to behave peacefully.

ARRESTS AT MEETING.

A large crowd assembled this evening at Yeshwantrao Maharaj's patangan. The police dispersed the meeting. Sjt. Damodher Painter who was addressing it, was immediately put under arrest. Sjt. R. J. Pande who next began a speech was also arrested. His place continued to be filed and accordingly eight persons were put under arrest. After this the meeting was dispersed.

FLAG MARCH BY BRITISH TROOPS IN SHOLAPUR.

POONA, January 8.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers, who are now at Sholapur, began a flag march on Friday by a march through the city.

On the 6th the Regiment held sports meeting which was watched by interested crowd of 15,000 people and concluded with playing of retreat by full band pipes and drums.

The march through the district began late on Friday and will be made in easy stages with halts at several villages. Three days' stay will be made at Barsi and whole circuit of the district will be completed by the 21st instant.—A.P.

Prabhat Pheries Banned In Sholapur.

(From Our Correspondent)

SHOLAPUR, Jan. 7.

Under section 7 of the 2nd Ordinance of 1932, the District Magistrate has banned all Prabhat Pheries and processions. A notice is posted to this effect in the city at all prominent places.

ARRESTS AT GODHRA.

(From Our Correspondent)

GODHRA, Jan. 8.

Mr. Waman Mukund Ramprasad Vyas and Mr. Vallabhdas Modi were arrested early this morning. More arrests are expected here as well as in the Panchmahals Districts.

DHARWAR ARRESTS.

DHARWAR, Jan. 8.

Sjt. Hanumantrao Koujalgi, Secretary, Spinners' Association, Karnatak, Sjt. Krishnarao Mudvenkar, Dharwar and Sjt. Shiddappa Hosman, pleader and president of the District Congress Committee were arrested yesterday and were taken to Hindalgi jail.—A. P.

UNION JACK IN BELGAUM CONGRESS OFFICE.

BELGAUM, Jan. 8.

The police raided to-day the office of the Belgaum District Congress Committee and took possession of the premises and hoisted a Union Jack. A police guard is also posted at the place. —A. P.

Pen Congress Leaders Rounded Up.

PEN, Jan. 8.

Eleven Congress workers including Mr. Rambhau Mandlik, dictator, Kolaba District Congress Committee and Mr. Vishnupant Mandlik, editor of "Kolaba Samachar", Mr. Baburao and Bapu Thosar, have been arrested at Pen.—A. P.

REPRESSION IN U. P.

BRINDABAN VIDYALAYA CLOSED.

ALLAHABAD, Jany. 8.

Prem Maha Vidyalaya at Brindaban has been closed "sine die" as the Secretary of the institution feels that they will not in future be able to control the members, staff and students from taking part in the Congress activities. This appears to be the result of the arrest of 15 students and one teacher of the institution for defying Section 144.—A.P.

POLICE DISPERSE CONGRESS MEETINGS.

Ajmere Congress Office Raided.

ALLAHABAD, Jany. 8.

Section 144 has been promulgated at Kheri and Ballia.

Mr. Swaminaram, the President of the Distt. Congress Committee Sultanpur, and 14 others have been arrested and notices under the Ordinance have been served on several prominent Congress workers.

KASHI VIDYAPITH CLOSED.

The National University (Kashi Vidyapith), Benares, has been closed in view of the political situation.

Reports of arrests have been received from Kanauji and Fatehpur where 20 persons have already been arrested.

CONGRESS OFFICE RAIDED.

A report from Ajmere says that the police raided the Congress office there and took possession of it. Four persons have been arrested at a meeting, which has been dispersed.

A number of persons have been arrested in Allahabad villages last week under the Ordinance and convicted and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment each.—A.P

No Fresh Rent Remissions In U. P.

LUCKNOW, Jan. 8.

As misunderstanding has been caused by some press statements relating to what are called additional rent remissions in Allahabad District the authorities here declare that these remissions are in accordance with the policy and plan announced in November last.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

CITY NOTES

PROSPERITY THROUGH SILVER?

(By OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC).

Sir Montagu Webb has written to the "Times of India" on India's opportunity of attaining prosperity through silver. Sir Montagu says that "The Hilton Young instructions were wrong as everybody now can see and frankly admits." And yet when Sir Purshottamdas stood out against it he was almost abused for trying to place the interests of Bombay above those of the poor peasant whom the 18 pence ratio would benefit to an immense degree. Time has its revenges when such confirmed adherents of official policy like Sir Montagu turn round and compare Sir George Schuster to the young third officer of the P. and O. China who ran his steamer on the Perim rock in spite of the lighthouse warning him.

Sir Montagu's idea is that Mr. Chunilal Mehta is wrong in advising India to hold on to her gold reserves, that she is doing a great service to humanity by releasing the gold tension in the world, that India is a great silver-using country and we should reopen the mints to freely coin rupees and, in order to retain its exchange value, the Bank of England should keep silver rupees in its metallic reserve. By thus bringing about an "honest" rupee, prices will rise, wages and salaries would rise, budgets would be balanced. A fine idea, Sir Montagu's, only it is quite impossible in every way.

WHY SHOULD WE ALONE HELP?

I wonder why India alone should contribute to the solution of the world problem in creating which the chief culprits are France and the United States. Of course, as Sir Montagu says, India has been *forced to follow suit* when England went off the gold standard but that is no reason why we should force ourselves to bind the fortunes of the rupee with those of the paper pound. India will do a great service to humanity when humanity also cares for India, but at present India is merely the happy hunting ground for humanity in the political and economic sense.

We shall certainly be glad if the Bank of England will give us credit for 18 pence for every silver rupee which now stands at about six pence to judge by its metal content. We shall be prepared to export about 100 crores of our silver rupees and get back the sterling equivalent. But the Bank of England will not be fool enough to pay us this extravagant price, even though thereby it can dominate the Indian money market and the financial machinery of our country.

India is a great silver-using country but she will buy only as much silver as she can consume. When exports are in excess of imports, after allowing for our Government's remittances and the remittances of profits by foreigners, India will use the surplus for buying silver or gold whichever is more attractive. But she knows enough about the value of gold to change it for silver in order that the rest of the world may thrive. So long as the gold is within the country there would be the hope that some time a national government would be able to mobilise it for its true purpose, but once it goes out, we know enough about the voraciousness of other nations to realise that that gold will never return to us.

FREE MINTING NOT WANTED.

If we should mint rupees freely once again, we shall find that the rupee will sink in value terribly and become worth barely six pence and the lower it sinks the less will be the demand for the rupee, even with the backing of the Bank of England. Would Sir Montagu accept silver rupees instead of the wealth he has sunk in India? Will the European interests accept silver rupees in return for their capital investments? Will Britain accept silver rupees in payment of our interest and debt? If so, we shall start minting rupees again, for in the course of a few years we would be free of all external debts.

DANGERS AHEAD.

But will wages and salaries rise? When prices rose last time to twice or thrice the prices of 1915, did the wages or prices in India rise? It is quite possible, perhaps certain, that the salaries of European officials would rise, Lee Commissions which the taxpayer will finance, will sanction more increases and the budgets would be balanced if Sir Montagu's vision is true. But the exchange ratio was raised to 18 pence just because the budget refused to balance and higher prices, which in effect is the result of an inflated rupee or terribly depreciated rupee, would increase the rupee value of foreign commitments and unbalance our budgets more than now. The truth is that we cannot stand the burden of the foreign obligations. I am glad, however, to say that I agree with Sir Montagu in two things. The first is that the rupee has been forced to follow the fate of sterling and that the Hilton Young instructions were all wrong.

THE MARKETS TO-DAY.

Yesterday repeated itself today. The authorities in charge of the markets desire to keep them open and to say that "business as usual" was going on, but the brokers would not say 'amen'. In the gold and silver market, little business was transacted and in the share market some business went through because it was the last day before the settlement. Prices opened same as yesterday's closing and improved somewhat during the day. Most of the other markets such as cloth and grain have been practically closed, little business doing.

THE CROSS-RATE.

The cross-rate on New York moved up to 339-1/4 on Thursday to 342-1/2 on Friday and the local gold market cannot work on a raising cross-rate as purchases made up-country cannot be liquidated at a profit under such conditions. It would not be surprising if the political situation also makes people nervous about parting with their gold assets. A message from New York gives the view that the pound sterling is depreciated beyond hope and that it will not return to the old parity. If the rupee is linked to sterling, this would mean that we shall be ever debased to 13 pence gold or thereabouts. That would be an argument for unlinking the rupee immediately.

LANCASHIRE'S PLIGHT.

Lancashire is fast losing ground in India and elsewhere and further evidence of this is given by a message which states that the Committee of the Cotton Trade Association there has proposed to scrap ten million surplus spindles and one hundred thousand unwanted looms. Will they be used for making razor blades as in the case of the airship they have scrapped? The report frankly admits the decline in trade and recognises that the breakdown of the gold standard would give only temporary advantages. Indian mills will be interested in the news but they have to remember that they must fit themselves for the contest with Japan which will become keener in the future.

PRAISE FROM CONTINENT TO CONTINENT.

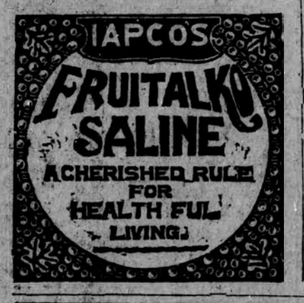
VIM-O-LA

Purely Indian—purely vegetable—first introduced and its merits recognised in America—Guaranteed cure for Dyspepsia, Chronic Constipation, Indigestion, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver troubles.

At leading Chemists—Rs. 1/4/0 per bottle.

THE AMERICAN HERBAL PRODUCTS CO.
Mahendra Mansions, Fort, Bombay.

NOTE:—Expert Herbal Treatment for Chronic diseases. Charges moderate.



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New York Cotton.

TRADE BUYING FOLLOW SOUTHERN SELLING

Prices Decline 1 To 4 Point's

New York, Jan. 7.

The New York Cotton futures market early advanced on trade buying but reacted later on realising and Southern selling. Prices opened at a rise of 10 points with trade buying but the demand was easily satisfied at the opening level and prices assumed sagging tendency. Both Southern selling which was absent during the last two days reappeared and long liquidation put down prices by 14 points from the opening level. The market closed easy at a decline of 1 to 4 points. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 6.45c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 1 points. Spot Cotton prices closed at 8-26c.

PRIVATE CABLES.—

N. Y. May Highest 6.66 (opening) Lowest 6.52 (2.59 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Narrow market, easily affected either way. Market influenced by reports of financial understanding Europe progressing. Buyers cautious with bids somewhat under the market. Hedge selling increasing on advance. Export demand good.

New York.—Opened higher owing to more favourable views both foreign and domestic political news. Closed easy owing to some southern selling. Cotton goods market business generally dull. Yarn market no business of any importance has been done.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Jan. 7.

January	6.28—.02
March	6.38—.01
May	6.53—.03
July	6.71—.04
October	6.95—.02
December	7.09—.03
Middling Spot	6.45—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

January	6.25—.01
March	6.38—.01
Middling Spot	6.26—

NEW YORK.
New York, Jan. 7.

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

January	6.33
March	6.46
May	6.62
New York Noon Call.	
January	6.34
March	6.44
May	6.61

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Jan. 7.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	47,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	15,000

LONDON SILVER
London, Jan. 7.

Silver Market closed quiet with uncertain tendency.

Spot	19-13/16
Forward	19-13/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, Jan. 7.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £ 6 1 8
Interest day to day Loans 4-3/4 per cent.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, Jan. 7.

Interest 7 days' Market Loans 4-7/8 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 5-7/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 moonths 6 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months, 6-3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-7/8 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Jan. 7.

T. T. London on Berlin	14.28-1/2
T. T. London on Amsterdam	8.45-1/2
T. T. London on Brussels	24.42
T. T. London on Madrid	40.15
T. T. London on Milan	66.62
T. T. London on Berne	17.39
T. T. London on Paris	86.56
T. T. London on Prague	114.50
T. T. London on New York (Closing Rate)	3.39-1/2

WHEAT BALTIC EXCHANGE
London, Jan. 7.

Rozario Santa Fe, per lb. Cargoes: Jan./Feb. Sellers 25/9.

Barletta Russo, per lb. cargoes, Jan./Feb. Sellers. 27.

Wheat South Australian, Parcels, January to Rotterdam, paid 28.

Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels? May./June quoted 33/-.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

RUMOURS OF AGREEMENT ON REPARATIONS

Rise In Sterling

Liverpool, Jan. 7.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened firm at a rise of 5 points. Prices advanced on general buying, influenced by restricted offerings and rumours of agreements on reparations and other international debts. Later, trade calling improved and spot demand induced good undertone, prices being held despite rise of sterling. Afterwards the market ruled more quiet and featureless and closed at a rise of 4 to 5 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 11 points to 5.39d.

East Indian Cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 5 points while Egyptian Cotton futures ruled very steady and gained 12 to 5 points.

The Alexandria market was closed.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Jan. 7.

	Opening	Closing.
January 1932	5.03	5.01+.04
February 1932		5.00+.04
March 1932	5.01	4.99+.04
April 1932		4.98+.04
May 1932	4.99	4.97+.04
June 1932		4.96+.03
July 1932	4.98	4.96+.03
August 1932		4.98+.03
September 1932		4.99+.03
October 1932	5.03	5.01+.04
November 1932		5.03+.03
December 1932		5.06+.03
January 1933		5.07+.03
Middling Spot		5.39+.11

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Jan. 7.

January	6.75
March	6.89
May	7.06
July	7.23
October	7.47
November	7.50
December	7.50
Sakellaridis, F.G.F Spot	7.15

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Jan. 7.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.16
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	5.28
Broach Superfine	5.40
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	5.40
Oomra Good	4.88
Oomra Fully Good	4.98
Oomda Fine	5.13
Bengal Good	4.63
Bengal Fully Good	4.73
Bengal Fine	4.83
Scinde, Fully Good	4.73
Scinde Fine	4.83
Scinde Superfine	4.93

JAVA SUGAR, LONDON MARKET.
London, Jan. 7.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch, Standard, No. 2 C. & F. Calcutta, Jan./March, per cwt. 9/-; C. & F. Bombay Jan./March, per cwt. 9/0-1/2; C. & F. Karachi Jan./March per cwt. 9/0-1/2.

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET
New York, Jan. 7.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot 7.

LONDON PRODUCE.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Hull ton, no offers.

Castorseed, Bombay, Hull ton Jan./Feb. Sellers. £13 0 0.

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Continent) Jan./Feb. Sellers. £12 10 0

LINSEED
London, Jan. 7.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London), ton, Jan./Feb. Sellers. £ 11 2 6.

Linseed, La Plata, C. I. F., Hull ton Jan./Feb. Sellers. £9 0 0

Linseed, Bombay, London, ton Jan./Feb. Re-sellers. £11 3 9

LINSEED OIL
London, Jan. 7.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. Jan./Apl. Sellers. 14/4-1/2

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. May./Aug. Buyers 15/7-1/2.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Jan. 3.

	Bales.
Khandeish	175
Central India	859
Barsi-Nagar	266
Hyderabad-Gaorani	78
Berar	295
Central Provinces	64
Dhollera	846
Rajputana	626
Sind-Punjab	1194
Compta-Dhatwar	71
Westerns-Northerns	90
Americans	4
Egyptians	238
East Africans	92
Cotton	5,008
	Cwts.
Wheat	12,275
Linseed	987
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	28
Gigellyseeds	5,514
Groundnuts	14,954
Castorseeds	1,368
Rice	16,259
Myrabollams	5,612
Cotttonseeds	4,792
Gram	2,639
Joowar	724
Barley	712
Bajree	1,978
Coal	4,659
	Tons.

Bombay Cotton

NO BUSINESS

Until Brokers' Association Comes To Decision

The managing committee of the Cotton Brokers' Association renewed its sitting to-day and considered the situation for some hours. Later on it adjourned till Monday the 11th inst.

In the meantime there was no business and it appears the market will not open until the Committee arrives at a final decision.

The Mahajan Association was open being a day for executing rights of "Puts" and "Calls" of options. The market opened at Rs. 199 for Broach 'Vaida' and prices advanced to Rs. 203/8 by 3-30 p.m.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Jan. 3.

Jan.	128.90—4.90
Apr.	131.70—5.90
July	138.90—2.40

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Jan. 8.

100 Narshi Nagshi Hansi 13½ on to Bengal
100P R. Vakharia Do. 199½
100 Do. Do. 197½
100 Do. Botad 15 on to Broach.
50 Viram Ludha Jamnagar 211 1/2
94 Viram Ludha Kapasun 190
99 Viram Ludha Chitorgarh 195.
73 Viram Ludha Akola 218.
66 Viram Ludha Nimbahera 193.
52 B. Mavji Nasirabad 202.
55 B. Mavji Nasirabad 202
57 Moon Mill Wadhwan 218.
100 Moon Mill Ujjain 219.
100 Bruel and Co. Beawar 200.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan. 8.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1/6 1/32
D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 3/32 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/8
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16 Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1|6 5|32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 7/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/2 Jan.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/2 Feb.
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/6 7/16 March.

NEW YORK B.C. RATE—
T T 394
Banks Selling T T 393
Banks Buying T T 385

PARIS—
Banks Seelling D D 640
Banks Buying D D 665

AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 63 3/8

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 143 nominal.
Banks Buying 60 days 131

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 97 1/8

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 128

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 63 5/8

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 3.39 1/2 7th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/11 8th inst.
Japan/London 2/1 3/4 7th inst.
London/Paris 86.35 7th inst.
London/Belgium 24.50 7th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.50 7th instant.
London/Ttaly 66.50 7th inst.
London/Berlin 14.28 7th inst.
London/Holland 8.45 7th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £ 6.2.9 6th instant
£ 6.1.8 7th inst.
Silver London Ready 20 3/16 6th inst. 19 13/16 7th inst.
Silver London Forward 20 3/16 6th inst. 19 13/16 7th inst.
Silver New York Ready 29 7/8 6th inst. 30 7th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 13/16 p.c. 6th inst. 5 13/16 p.c. 7th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 6 p.c. 6th inst. 6 p.c. 7th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.
Money Call 5½ per cent.
3 Months 6 per cent.
6 Months 5½ per cent.
Tone:—Tight.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, Jan. 7.

Chartered Bank of India and China	£ 10
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register	£102
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£ 6
Funding Loan 4 per cent	£ 85-7/8
Conversion Loan 3½ Cent	£ 75-1/8
Indian Loan 5½ per cent.	£100
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	£ 38 Nominal
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£ 44
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£ 51
Indian Stock 4½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£ 69
Consols 2½ per cent.	£ 55-1/8
War Loan 5 per cent.	£ 57-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	£ 90-3/4

Share Market.

UNCERTAINTY PREVAILS.

NARROW BUSINESS.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

The uncertain feeling still prevails and the market ruled easy during the early part of the day on long liquidation. Later on prices improved on short covering. Business continues narrow and there seems to be no desire to increase risks at the present.

It appears that operators are inclined to close, open interest and await further developments. Most of the funds which were utilised in usual monthly 'Budli' business were being withdrawn and premums for the next settlement were somewhat high compared with last month. Moreover the uncertainty about regular daily trading is also partly responsible for the absence of business.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, Jan. 8.

Bombay Dyeing 610, 22, 21;
Century 181; 80; 84;
Colaba 62;
Crescent 40;
Fazul 272; 75-10;
Indore 310;
Madhowji 10;
Nagpur 252; 53;
New Great 110; 106;
Pearl 146; 43; 45;
Simplex 40N
Swadeshi 188;
Burma 307; 17;
Hydro 110;
Tram 101;
Deff. 21; 20-12; 14; 17.
Bundi 12-6;
Indian 135; 33; 37;
Katni Ord. 128;
Alcock 30N;

MILLS.
Bombay, Jan. 8.

100 Ahm. Advance	255
50 Apollo	1/4/0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	80
250 Bom. Dyeing	621-4
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	184-6
500 Central India P.	408/12
100 Central India	253-12
100 Colaba	62-8
100 Coorla	115
100 Crescent	40
250 Currim.	46/4
250 David	80
250 Dawn	430
100 Ed. Sassoon	25
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0/3/9
100 Elphinstone P.	20/12
100 Elphinstone	4
250 Fazulbhoy	275-10
100 Finlay	70
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	87-8
1000 Hindustan	1205
100 Indore-Malwa	310
250 Jamshed	4
50 Kastoorchand	6-14
100 Khatau	83/12
100 Kohinoor	93-12
250 Laxmi	680
100 Madhowji	10-4
250 Madras United	200
1000 Manecki Petit	700-0
100 Meyer Sassoon	20
1000 Morarji	305
50 Mysore	100
200 New Great P.	110
200 New Great	106-4
100 New City	44-6
250 Pabani	87/8
250 Pearl	146-4
100 Phoenix	250/0
10 Premier	1/4
100 Shapurji	5
1000 Sholapur	1450
250 Simplex	40
100 Swan	57/8
100 Swadeshi	188-12
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	18
500 Vishnu P.	505
500 Vishnu	1030
1000 Western	680

BANKS

100-50 Baroda	63
50-25 Central	13-12
£10-5 Eastern	57/8
500 Imperial	858-12
500-125 Imperial Contr.	211-4
100-50 India	72-8
5 Union	3/2/6

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	12-6
70 Gwalior	56
250 Indian	137-8
100 Katni 1st P.	100
100 Katni 2nd P.	104
40 Katni Def.	503/12
100 Katni	128-12
10 Punjab P.	9
10 Punjab	7/4
100 Shahabad	167-8

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	7-3
15 Jupiter	6-4
15 New India	14-7
200 Oriental	1370
10 Vulcan	4-10

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	110
1000 Andhra Val. P.	930
1000 Andhra Val.	646
50 Bom. Tram P.	61
50 Bom. Tram.	101-4
100 Tata Hydro P.	100-5
100 Tata Hydro	110-10
1000 Tata Power P.	1015
1000 Tata Power	405

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	6-0
100 Amritsar Patti	86/4
100 Central Province	71
100 Dho. Barramati	74/8
100 Guzrat	40
100 Mandra Bhon.	50
500 Tapti Valley	587-8

MINING.

10 Central India	0/4

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
January 8.

Hankow Maru, Higaki, Kobe.
Venezia, Feriani, Shanghai.
Ramora, Curruthus, Busrah.

DEPARTURES.
January 9.

Mantua, Hignett, London.
Vasna, Halls, Busrah.

LOADING.
Jany. 8.

Steamer Cracovia for Trieste.
Steamer Begum for Rangoon.
Steamer Ariosta for Hull.
Steamer Hankow Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Silvercedor for N. York.
Steamer C/o Melbourne for Karachi.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Ranpura:—The P & O S N Coy's English mail steamer Ranpura is expected to arrive here to-day at about 6-30 a.m. from London with the outward mails of the 24th ultimo, a general cargo and 133 passengers.

S S Mantua:—The P & O S N Coy's English mail steamer Mantua will sail to-day from Ballard Pier station at about 1 p.m. for London with the homeward mails a general cargo and passengers.

S S Hankow Maru:—The N Y K steamer Hankow Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, January 8.

S S Karagola; Agents: M M & Co, from Durban:—8 cases powder, 10 cases wine.

From Mozambique:—18763 bags cashew nuts.

From Daressalam:—117 bags gum, 403 bales cotton.

From Zanzibar:—3492 bales cloves, 3 cases gold.

From Mombassa:—1 case gold, 45 bundles tin plates, 8 cases ivory, 664 bales cotton.

S S Querimba; Agents: M M & Co, from New Castle:—1988 tons coal, 23 cases tallow.

From Melbourne:—205 cases soap, 200 bags flour, 45 cases canned fruits, 50 bags peas.

From Gladstone:—68 casks tallow.

S S Barpeta; Agents: M M & Co, from Koweit:—5 bundles gold, 1 tin pearls.

From Baherein:—1 tin pearls, 8 tins gold and gold coins, 70 bags masoor, 80 bags dates.

From Muscat:—1 cover currency notes, 124 crts. pomegranates, 100 bags sardines, 489 bags dates.

From Busrah:—433 bags hartuman, 339 bags mash.

From Mohmerah:—40 cases raisin, 38 cases skins, 25 cases dates.

From Bushire:—187 bags gum, 57 bags raisin, 166 bags almonds, 33 bags P seeds, 47 bags gum tragacouth, 42 bags attari, 74 bags assafoetida, 54 bags dates, 412 bales cotton.

From B'Abbas:—320 bags dates, 218 bags raisin, 85 cases assafoetida, 77 cases rose buds.

From Karachi:—10 bags prawns, 89 thellas fish manure.

S S Vasna; Agents: M M & Co, from Busrah:—2 bundles gold, 257 bags mash, 150 bags beans, 12691 bags dates, 77 bales wool.

From Karachi:—13 bundles gulyufa (country drug).

S S Ariosto; Agents: J Finlay & Co, from Hull:—108 cases machinery, 28 cases plates, 100 barrels alum, 1310 drums disinfectant, 2650 drums paint, 920 drums turpentine, 63 drums varnish, 25 drums cotton oil, 225 drums colour, 4098 drums linseed oil, 196 cases metal polish, 200 cases washing blue, 380 cases distemper, 449 cases steel.

From Middlesbrough:—975 bundles steel sheets, 73 cases salt, 200 D Johns acetic acid.

From Dunkirk:—13783 bundles steel bars, 2237 bundles steel rods, 4254 bundles steel angles, 1182 bundles steel joists, 260 bundles steel rounds, 993 bundles steel hoops.

From London:—4750 bags sugar.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, January 8.

S S Mantua, for London:—5 cases bristles, B P & Hayley Ltd; 16 bales animal skin, M M & Co; 5 bales animal skin, H Habibulla; 2 bales animal skin, B Mehdi; 6 bales animal skin, H A Amin.

For Marseilles:—300 bags ground nuts, M Bhuta & Co; 125 bags turmeric, M Bhuta & Co; 1550 bags groundnuts, S M Rajgor & Co.

S S Durenda, for Hull:—1608 bags groundnut oil cakes, J Travers & Sons; 640 bags myrabalum, R S Tata & Co.

For London:—1360 bags ground nut oil cakes, Ishwardas & Co.

S S City of Shanghai, for Liverpool:—340 bags mowra seed, 1600 bags groundnut oil cakes, W Latham & Co; 80 bales wool raw, Anglo-Siam Corporation Ltd.

For Antwerp:—780 bags ground nut oil cakes, 120 bags mustard seed, Ishwardas & Co; 700 bags groundnut cakes, 700 bags linseed cakes, A Oomerbhoy; 165 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Dunkirk:—56 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Parantia, for Liverpool:—165 bales wool raw, M Nissim; 25 bales cotton fly 355 bales cotton thread waste, M Mafatlal & Co.; 50 bales hemp, K J Kapadia & Co.

For Barcelona:—75 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co.

For Manchester:—7 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co.

For Glasgow:—55 bales hemp, M Nissim, 100 bales hemp, B Premji & Co.

S S Rotenfels, for Hamburg:—750 bags groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy; 1318 bags groundnut seed, Birla Bros; 6667 bags teelseed, Ralli Bros; 70 bags gum karaya, N Mooljl & Co; 51 drums castor oil, I Hargovandas & Co; 55 bales cotton fly, L O Vora; 63 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp:—12 bales hemp, P Jadavji; 50 bales hemp, B Premji & Co; 220 bales cotton raw, H Nensey & Co; 156 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam: 2636 bags ground nut seed, Birla Bros; 1330 bags groundnut oil cakes, Svastika Oil Mill.

For Gothenburg: 25 bales hemp, M Nissim.

For Bremen:—63 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Silvercedar, for Marseilles:—187 bags mustard seed, A Govindji, 775 bags groundnuts, S M Rajgor & Co.

For New York:—11200 bags castorseed, K Devchand & Co; 154 bags gum karaya, P Kooverji & Co; 4880 bags myrabalium, C Jivanlal & Co.

For Philadelphia:—8000 bags myrabalium, C Jivanlal & Co.

S S Cracovia, for Alexandretta:—23 bales cotton yarn, Phoenix Mills; 20 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J David & Co.

For Famagusta:—30 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J David & Co.

For Port Said:—14 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J David & Co.

S S Venezia, for Venice:—110 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

S S Argun Maru, for Nagoya:—50 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co; 650 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co; 150 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co; 255 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co.

For Nagasaki:—50 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co.

For Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co; 1000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Kaga Maru, for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co; 111 bales cotton raw O Suleman & Co.

For Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.

S S Kidderpore, for Shanghai:—1550 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co; 1000 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co; 250 bales cotton raw, V Morarji; 100 bales cotton raw, Birla Bros.

For Kobe:—732 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co; 100 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co; 100 bales cotton raw, A Khimji & Co; 100 bales cotton raw, Bruel & Co; 83 bales cotton raw, Birla Bros.

4-1-32	5889000	5183000
10 Shivrajpur		12/10
150 Tata Steel 1 P.		103-6
100 Tata Steel 2 P.		42-3
30 Tata Steel D		280
75 Tata Steel		21-2

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock	80/10
250 Bom. Steam P.	191/4
250 Bom. Steam	157-8
50 Bom. Telephone	41/8
8½ Brit. B. Petrol	2-11-6
125 Bom. Burma Old	317-8
50 Bom. Burma New	111-14
100 Ind. Bleaching	126-4
15 Scindia	5/10
3½ per cent Government Paper	51-9
5 p.c. 1945/55 Tax Free	88-10

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Jan. 8.

	1931-32	1930-31
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 7-1-32	6502000	6981000
Receipts Yesterday 7-1-32	47000	18000
Exports to date 7-1-32	4113000	4123000
Stock at Ports 4-1-32	4686000	4156000
Stock Interior Towns 4-1-32	2215000	1777000
Stock at Liverpool 4-1-32	921000	1036000
Visible Supply 4-1-32	9322000	8237000
Quantity in Sight 4-1-32	10108000	10331000
Quantity out of Sight		

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Opposite G.I.P. Rly: Institute, Parel, Bombay.

1290TH DEATH ANNIVERSARY OF AL-HUSAIN.

Contributions Invited For Commemoration Volume.

The Secretary, B. and O. Provincial Shia Conference, Patna, writes:—

"In the first week of May next we shall celebrate the 1290th year of the martyrdom of Al-Hussin, the hero of Karbala. For the last year a commemoration volume, viz., "The Golden Deeds of Imam Husain" was brought out by the Conference, which was well received and much appreciated by the press and the public. Being thus encouraged, the Conference has proposed to bring out in April next another volume. We, therefore, make an earnest appeal to the public to assist us in the preparation of the commemoration volume by sending to us their articles and poems, dealing with the life, career, mission and achievements of the Martyr or essays on such subjects as the "Ethical and moral aspects of the Karbala Tragedy", "The constructive effects of the Karbala Tragedy", "The place of Husain in the list of the Benefactors of Mankind." and so on, in order that it may be included in the volume. The contributions may be sent in any language. The matters will be submitted to the press for printing early in March next but in order to facilitate proper arrangements without involving unnecessary hurry, it is requested that the contributions may be sent, preferably in registered covers, in time so as to reach the Secretary, Provincial Shia Conference, Bihar and Orissa, Patna City, (India), by the end of February or earlier if possible."

INFORMAL HINDU SABHA CONFERENCE

When Dr Moonje Arrives.

The Secretary of the Hindu Maha Sabha is a statement to the Press says that Dr. B. S. Moonje, working President of the Hindu Mahasabha is arriving Bombay on the 15th instant.

In view of the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders the idea of according a public reception has been given up.

There will be a meeting of the Working Committee and informal conference with the representatives from Provincial Hindu Sabhas from all over India, to review the whole situation and to lay out plans for the future policy of the Hindu Maha Sabha.

Calcutta.—Private William Higham aged 23, of the Loyal Regiment, was sentenced on Thursday to five years' rigorous imprisonment by justice Panckridge at the High Court Sessions in connection with the death of an unknown Mahomedan on the night of November 11 near Princess Ghat. The Special Jury, by a majority found the accused guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.—A.P.

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Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FREE RUPEE TO FIND ITS OWN LEVEL

Future Of Gold Standard Discussed.

INDIAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

The sessions of the Indian Economic Conference on Wednesday last was devoted entirely to the discussion of "The Future of Gold Standard with Special Reference to India." Prof. C. N. Vakil of Bombay initiating the discussion, advocated what he named "managed international Gold Standard." Among the more important measures, that he suggested for his standard, were: firstly, a suitable co-operation of Central Banks of different countries to regulate the value of gold. Secondly, a more equitable distribution of gold. This could be effected by creation of a credit instrument like the International Bank of Settlements. Finally, he advocated great economy in the use of gold for international purposes only. In other words gold reserves against note issue need not be very large.

"INGENIUS PIECE OF STRATEGY."

Coming to the linking of rupee to the sterling by a stroke of pen in 24 hours, Prof. Vakil characterised it as a "highly ingenius piece of financial strategy" on the part of England. He deprecated a system of Empire currency as that would give England undue importance in international finance and tag India to the tail of England to a great detriment of its own interest. Until the requisite international co-operation was secured, he advocated a free rupee to find its own level.

Prof. Oturkar of Nasik said that he desired gold standard as the ultimate end in India, because it was automatic and possessed the inner vitality necessary to correct economic fluctuations. For the transitory period he advocated a linking standard.

"PLAYING GROUND FOR BULLS AND BEARS."

Dr. Sinha agreed the future was for Gold Bullion Standard. Of course, it required the conscious co-operation of an institution like the International Bank of Settlements. Free rupee at present, he said, would provide playing ground for Bulls and Bears, and hence thought it advisable to link the rupee to sterling.

Principal Tannar sounded a note of alarm. He agreed that international co-operation would be necessary, and Gold Reserve against Paper Currency very much smaller than what they were, but feared that as rupee was linked to 18d. sterling, it might be said that since it had been maintained all that time, it should be linked at the same ratio, at whatever level the sterling was stabilized.

MALDISTRIBUTION OF GOLD.

Prof. Kapoor pointed out that maldistribution of gold was only a symptom, the disease was the lack of international confidence. Every nation grabbed at gold it could lay hands upon. France and America had been able to hoard the most. He opined that India must not fight shy of international co-operation, rather it should exert its influence for it, but due care should be taken that she was not dragged in agreement for the benefit of England.

AN ACADEMIC QUESTION.

According to Prof. Joshi the future of Gold Standard was purely an academic question. Gold Standard, as known so far, would never be revived. Gold would only serve as anchor for the monetary system. Reverting to India, he was of opinion that rupee had been linked to sterling as a prop to British currency and so much gold had been allowed to leave Indian shores to prevent sterling from collapsing. His remedy for the position was to prevent the distraint gold from being exported. Government could purchase it over. He enthusiastically advocated the divorcing of rupee from the sterling and inflation of currency. 40 per cent. rise in prices was the urgent need in India for improving the condition of the agriculturists.

LINKING OF RUPEE TO STERLING.

Replying to the debate, Prof. Vakil said that he would go further than Principal Tannan. He thought that rupee would always be linked to 18d. sterling wherever the latter was stabilized. It would be treated like the shilling, subordinate and dependent on the value of sterling.

Prof. Thomas saw no reason in speaking of Indian policy and English policy and also in erecting tariff walls thereby products are not obtained cheap. The refusal of certain countries to receive reparation in the form of goods and an exclusively nationalistic outlook have increased the trouble and so he recommended to have some sort of internationalism.

EUROPE'S EXPERIENCE.

Prof. G. N. Joshi, who recently returned from England and who had a frank discussion with the high authorities in England when the rupee was linked to sterling, said that in Europe there was neither an international feeling, nor the authorities in England could give a satisfactory explanation for making the rupee follow the fortunes of the sterling. He could not foresee the future of the gold standard, but he was sure it will not come back in the same form as it was understood on 21st September last. It is impossible to dispense with gold altogether. Gold will have to be used at least as an anchor in the monetary system. The reserve of gold should be made to depend on circumstances, and at the present stage of civilization, gold cannot be dispensed with entirely, because the confidence of the masses will be shaken. England is at variance with France and America, and each country blames the other for the whole trouble; but the trouble that aggravated the matter was the treaty of Versailles. He saw no hope of having ration and even the League of Nations did not inspire him with any sort of mutual friendship. His opinion was all talk of international co-operation was nothing talk. He spoke very strongly against the free export of gold, and the two consecutive ordinance relating to gold, were in his opinion, sufficient to convince anyone that the Indian monetary system is managed with a view only to benefit England and not India. Every other country except India prohibited the export of gold. He was of opinion that under the present circumstances of India, it was not advisable to clamour for any exchange rate and to export even an ounce of gold. He advocated the policy of leaving the rupee free without linking it to sterling.

The President in his concluding remarks made some observations on the general trend of the debate, and criticised the policy of the Government in linking the rupee to the sterling, and expressed his desire to inflate the currency. He thanked the members for the courtesy shown to him and enabling him to conduct the proceedings peacefully. He spoke highly of the task of the economists, which he said, was greater than the task of politicians. Before resuming his seat, he proposed a vote of thanks to the University, under whose auspices the conference was conducted.

Prof. C. N. Vakil, the Hon. Local Secretary thanked all for the courtesy extended to him in rendering all help to him, and he thanked especially the Vice Chancellor, Messrs. Mackinon Mackenzie and Co., the B.E.S.T. Co., and the Assistant Secretary and the Volunteers.

GENERAL STRIKE ON RAILWAYS

G. I. P. Ry. Workers' Approval

The Hon. General Secretary, G. I. P. Ry. Workers' Union, writes:—"At a crowded meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Workers, held at Wadi Bundar Maidan on 1st instant, a resolution approving of the move of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation for a general strike on all Indian Railways, was passed. Mr. G. H. Kale, while speaking on the resolution, impressed on the audience how it was imperative to organise an All-India as a protest against the cuts and retrenchment. Mr. Phatak said that it was absolutely incorrect to say that Railway Board could not manage to maintain without retrenchment and cuts in wages of the working class. The deficit could be made good of by reducing the fat salaries of officers to a minimum, and adopting such other methods."

RAW COTTON SITUATION.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co., have issued the following report for the week ending Jan. 7.

As might have been expected, fluctuations during the holidays were unimportant. The steadiness in the American markets is said to be due more to lack of selling than keenness on the part of buyers. Consumers realise there is plenty of cotton, but on the other hand the holding movement continues and is likely to do so as most of the supply is in the possession of the farmers who know that cotton cannot be produced profitably at present prices. This position is bound to bring about a substantial reduction in acreage during the coming season.

Trade conditions still anything but satisfactory, but as the supply of growths other than Americans is substantially smaller than in recent years, American cotton is steadily taking the place of these other growths. The figure of exports and Spinners' takings of American cotton are now ahead of the corresponding figures at this date last year.

American cotton must be a good investment at present prices and we continue to advise purchases.

Since we last wrote the Bombay market has been closed on many days, but the undertone is good and this in spite of recent political developments. Our crop is definitely short and present indications point to a commercial crop of about 42,00,000 bales which is about 10,00,000 less than was produced last year. With heavy import duties on cloth and an import duty on foreign cotton a large internal consumption is assured, and with our crop so short our available exportable surplus is only about 50 p.c. of normal. With the prospect of higher prices later in the season the present Indian crop will be marketed slowly and must continue to fetch prices relatively high as compared with American and other growths. The recently imposed duty on foreign cotton is of great benefit to those of our farmers who produce staple varieties, as the prices they are receiving are sweetened to the full extent of the duty. This must be of considerable economic advantage to the country. So far little of the benefit of the import duty has been reflected in the price of Broach styles, but before very long this must happen, for it is beginning to be realised that this year there will not be the same necessity to find a market outside India for these growths. Indian Millowners should not grudge the extra premium they will have to pay for Indian grown cotton for these higher prices will improve the purchasing power of many of their cloth consumers.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

Our market has remained almost unchanged with very little doing during the last two weeks owing to X'mas Holidays and also due to our market being closed as a result of the rapid developments in the political situation. Prices have been nominally unchanged as there was no business doing and the tendency is very uncertain in the midst of the political turmoil. It is very difficult to judge the tendency at present particularly when the dealers, consumers and upcountry merchants are not in a position to judge with any certainty further political developments and their effect on Trade and Industry. Naturally therefore they all prefer to wait and watch further developments and are not inclined to make purchases or sales at the moment. There is no doubt, however, that the effect of the present political developments will be serious both to Trade and Industries of the country and the economic losses are bound to be enormous. Almost all markets are closed for a long time and there is therefore nothing special to report in the market.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Stocks are light and whilst there will be some arrivals in the next few days it is very uncertain to judge the tendency particularly in view of the political developments.

JAPANESE YARNS.

There has been a sharp decline in the prices of Japanese yarns due to drastic decline in Japanese Exchange, but the dealers have not made any fresh purchases on account of closing down of the markets and also due to the uncertainty of the political situation.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

There has been no change in the official quotations of the Syndicate, but the sales have been considerably affected during the last two weeks owing to accumulation of big stocks in the consuming districts and curtailment of consumption due to Holidays. Reports have been received that there has been a loss of confidence again in the present level of prices of Artificial Silk yarns and prices are expected to decline in the consuming districts. There are also reports of some Japanese sales of Artifical Silk yarns at about 2 to 3d per lb. lower which has also adversely affected the prices of European qualities. The future tendency of consumption due to Holidays.

INDIAN YARNS.

There is practically no business doing in this class of yarns during the last two weeks, but the undertone is comparatively steady yet. Cotton market is also expected to be very steady and this will have naturally its effect on the yarns although much more will depend upon the political developments in Bombay as well as in districts in the next few days. At the moment however all markets are closed and some of the mills are also closed, and in view of the abnormal situation obtaining in the whole country at present it is difficult to judge the future course of the market.

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A VETERAN PASSES AWAY.

THE LATE C. P. SCOTT: A TRIBUTE.

(By C. J.)

The journalistic-literary world has sustained a great loss in the death of C. P. Scott of the "Manchester Guardian" fame who did not unfortunately live to spend many years of retirement after he relinquished the editorship of his journal only a few years ago on completion of over half a century of strenuous and honest work.

LAST OF CHEVALIERS.

After C. E. Montague, a younger man and colleague of Scott's, this last of the warriors passes away leaving behind him, however, a few more men of his gallant generation of journalists of a full-blooded Liberal tradition. One counts them. Massingham Nevinson, Brailsford, and a few more, and the event of his death brings sadness because the thin ranks are getting thinner although death cannot quite deprive men like him of the fine things they bring into the world and which survive them. They remain, the qualities that distinguished these knights of the pen, the charm of their personality, the chivalry and courage of their freedom-loving hearts and the younger men they trained in their craft turn to their memories for inspiration and continuation of their work. For them, certainly, Scott will remain as one, like C. E. Montague, who made an honourable profession of journalism and founded a great and distinct tradition in it. In them, one feels, is dying out an old-world tradition of whatever is enduring and noble in the British character and culture and the tumultuous times through which they passed form a clear background of historic importance against which they struggled towards their idealism.

SCOTTS ROLE.

In his individual career as editor of the "Manchester Guardian", Scott pursued steadfastly his line of idealism and succeeded in steering clear of that outbreak of jingoism, the Boer War, with rare yet characteristic courage. He stood above the disintegration of the politico-social life of his fateful times that saw new forces released that would now appear to have triumphed over the sturdy individualism peculiar to his type: he spared journalism the degradation that was later to turn it into a weapon of the powerful industrialists and political adventurers. No man can mould the destiny of the many and yet it is given to one to play his own part well and leave an imprint of his, personality—'the struggle of the fly in the marmalade' Yeats calls it—on that destiny. Scott did it. He preceded, fought through and survived the Servile Press which has grown into a world-menace with the march of industrialism and its myriad 'blessings' for masses of the people. In him, the best British independent criticism found a great champion and it was he, like Montague, too, who established the cousinship between literature and journalism.

GREATNESS DIES.

"A newspaper paragraph," says that sensitive artist and critic, the late Remy de Gourmont, "could be a poem". Scott abided by the truth of this principle. He pleaded for strength and personality in newspaper-writing, instinctively recognising the power of the Press-medium and seeking to utilize it for the truly Liberal humanism in which he believed. He did not turn away, as men of his type are inclined to do, from the vulgarity and stink of the Press that was already growing servile; he tried to redeem it from its bondage as best he could; he worked for this ideal and helped and encouraged others to do so. He had something of the romantic and poet about him and his love of the people and his country led him into the path of the highest service of which an idealist like him was capable. And his was a fine achievement to which he devoted a life-time, crowded with the adventures and the romance, the pleasures and disillusionment and sorrow which the obscure and loyal journalist tastes. He was reticent and judicious and gentle, too much of an artist and bohemian of the spirit for the petty intrigue and jealousy that, alas, invade even 'the newspaper office: and fame came to him as it comes to very few men, inspite of himself. He died a simple C. P. Scott; and with him has died a fine, hard, simple nobility: his name must always evoke its fragrance.

BORES IN THE HOOGHLY

Effect On Shipping Moored In Calcutta

In the course of an address delivered at Calcutta recently, Mr. J. J. Jones, an assistant harbour-master at that port, included some interesting details regarding bores in the Hooghly River and their effect on shipping.

Calcutta, Mr. Jones explained (according to the Calcutta "Statesman"), was subject to bores in all months of the year with the exception of January and December. The generally accepted explanation of bores was that they occurred in upper reaches of a river, where the resistance to the advancing tide was greatest. The narrowing of the river itself, and of the deep channel between sand banks, impeded the flow of the tide to such an extent that the tide advanced as a wall of water several feet in height. This wall of water plainly showed itself on the shoal side of the harbour by a big wave rushing along at high speed. In the deep channel this liquid wall was not so apparent, but it showed itself forcibly by its effect on ships moored in the port, and also on an automatic tide gauge by a perpendicular rise of several feet.

"The effect of bores on ships moored in the port," the speaker continued, "is often disastrous, particularly so and more on vessels of deep draught. A vessel is normally secured in the river moorings and jetties by her two anchor cables to two buoys ahead and two buoys astern. Bores arrive soon after low water, when vessels are lying to the strain of a strong ebb tide. As the bore arrives the ebb tide suddenly ceases and the flood tide rushes up in the opposite direction. The sudden cessation of resistance to the ebb tide causes the ship to surge forward, and at the same moment the rush of the flood tide accentuates this surge forward, bringing a tremendous strain with a sudden jerk on her stern chain cables.

DAMAGE TO MOORINGS.

"It is a common occurrence with a bore for vessels to break one or both of their stern cables or to smash the fittings to which the cables are secured on the vessels. Occasionally a vessel parts all her stern moorings and swings completely round, going over buoys probably, or swinging into the vessels near her, causing damage to both.

"Every precaution is taken to meet the emergency of bores. To loaded vessels one or two extra anchors are laid, and all vessels hope rope cables up to 12 in. in diameter set up from the chains to the ship. Occasionally with all these arrangements everything may break, or the vessel's mooring fittings of bitts, chocks and hawsepipes are so smashed that the vessel has to be removed into dock.

"The strength of mores appears to vary yearly. In 1926-27, when the port was crowded with heavily-laden vessels, exceptionally heavy bores occurred. Extensive damage was done to ships, moorings, pontoons and landing stages, and floating craft in the port. The effect of bores is estimated to cost the port and shipping several lakhs yearly.

"During mores by night and day for several days each month, assistant harbour-masters are stationed ready to repair at once any damage that may occur. It is strange that no mechanical device has yet been adopted or tried either by the regular liners or by the port authorities to overcome this tremendous jerk on the moorings of vessels. The methods of more chain and anchors, and contrivances of rope springs and tackles are still used as in the days of sailing vessels."

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Three Arts Circle.

Miss. Hilla Vakeel, Secretary, Three Arts Circle writes:—
The annual general Meeting of the Three Arts Circle was held at the Lecture Hall of the University College of Sociology, University Building, opposite Mahendra Mansions, Fort, on Sunday the 27th December 1931 at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to consider (a) the report and the accounts of the Circle for the year ending 31st December 1931, and (b) to announce (to elect) the Council for 1932, when there were present about 15 members.

Mrs. Black, the President, having at the last moment intimated her inability to attend the meeting, Mr. J. B. Petit was voted to the chair by an overwhelming majority. Atiya Begum, however, argued that as she was Chairman, she was entitled to preside. It was contended that she was only chairman of the Council. When Mr. Petit proceeded to take the chair, she and Mr. Rehmin left the meeting, taking all the papers (report and accounts) with them.
The members present there, then unanimously passed the following resolution:
(1) This meeting deplores the attitude and conduct of Atiya Begum and Mr. Rehmin in quitting the meeting in the manner they have done, and in taking away with them, all the papers relating to the agenda of the evening, thus making it impossible for the meeting to transact to-day's business.

(2) This meeting stands adjourned to a day to be fixed by the President Mrs. Blackwell, and failing her, by the chairman of to-day's meeting, Mr. J. B. Petit, for the transaction of the business already announced, and for any other relevant business of which notice may be given to the Secretary before the holding of the meeting.

(3) The chairman of to-day's meeting, Mr. J. B. Petit, be and is hereby authorised to put this resolution into effect, and he is further authorised to obtain from Atiya Begum the reports and the accounts intended to be placed before to-day's meeting, to be circulated among the members, prior to the next meeting."

An adjourned meeting has accordingly been called at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) on Thursday next the 7th instant at Mr. Petit's office, 359, Petit Building, Hornby Road, Fort, which the members are requested to attend.

BHATIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

Under the auspices of the Khatau Makanji Trust one Infant Welfare Centre besides a Maternity and Nursing Home, situated at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, is conducted by the Poona Seva Sadan Society under the direction of Mr. G. K. Devadhar, C.I.E., for women and children of the Bhatia community. During the month of December 1931 in all 1585 patients were attended to at the Centre and the Hospital. Out of these were 848 women, 253 children and 484 infants. 35 cases were admitted into the Hospital. The average attendance being 51.1. The number of deliveries during the year since April 1931 was 188.40 expectant mothers were under observation.

SOME ASPECTS OF RURAL CREDIT.

(Continued from page 6.)

es 6 per cent. or less and only two rates over 8 per cent." (Vide para 201 of the Report.) This is confirmed by the evidence of Mr. Brayne, an executive officer in intimate touch with his district, who put the net profit of the rural money-lender in Gurgaon at only 9 per cent.

In the face of this mass of evidence as to unsatisfactory recovery, it is idle to talk of increasing banking facilities and lowering the gross rates of interest in rural area so long as the existing state of judicial administration continues. As the Central Areas Banking Enquiry Committee pertinently remarks. "No strong superstructure of banking and credit can be established on the foundations of non-recovery or inordinate delay in recovery of loans. Even investment in gold or silver ornaments is more economic than loans which are either irrecoverable or recoverable but with great difficulty, and after inordinate delays." (Vide paragraph 184). Thus the central problem of banking in India is not "the smoothening down of the disparity between the bank-rates and the market-rates in this country"; but the problem of recovery and improvement of security by radically altering the existing law and the system of administration in the country. Once this is done, the gross rates of interest will easily come down. As the Punjab Committee explains: "At present the village rates for unsecured loans are high because recovery is both costly and difficult. Eliminate or mitigate this factor, and the rates will automatically fall. 'Money is reasonably abundant and lenders are legion, but security is bad. First-class security is available in jewellery and land, but rarely offered as long as personal security will be accepted: and the cultivator's personal security is often a broken reed" (Vide para 63 p. 34 of the Punjab Committee's Report)

(To Be Continued).

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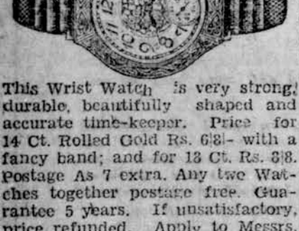

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Some Striking New Factors.

The following article appears in "News Chronicle."

May I begin with a political confession? It is: The State exits for men and not men for the State. The same may be said of economics as of the State.

These are old formulae coined by those who put the highest value on human personality. I would refrain from mentioning them but for the fact that they tend continually to be forgotten, especially in this age of organisation and machinery.

The State should be our servant; we should not be its slaves. We should only make such sacrifices for the State as will conduce to the free development of human individuals.

These propositions may appear self-evident to every American, but not to every European. Therefore let us hope that in the fight against war strong support may be forthcoming from the people of America.

And what of the Disarmament Conference? Shall we smile, or cry, or hope, when we think of it

THE SIMPE STORY.

Imagine a city inhabited by irritable and quarrelsome people. The permanent fear of death is felt to be a heavy handicap, which renders all sane development impossible. The authorities are endeavouring to remedy this dreadful state of affairs, but no member of the town council, nor the citizens in general, will allow any interference with their practice of carrying daggers on their persons.

After many years of preparation the magistrates decide to discuss the matter and bring forward the following resolution for debate: "How long and how sharp a dagger may a citizen carry about with him on his walks abroad."

As long as the cunning burghers refrain from putting in motion the forces of law and order against the use of the dagger there will, of course, be no change. An agreement, however, as to the length and sharpness of the permitted dagger will only be to the advantage of the strongest and the most pugnacious, while the weaker will be at their mercy.

You will all realise the purpose of this comparison. It is true, we have a League of Nations and an Arbitration Court, but the League is not much more than a meeting-place and the Arbitration Court possesses no means of enforcing its decisions. These institutions do not afford security to any State when it is attacked.

If this fact is kept in mind, the standpoint of France and her refusal to disarm in the absence of security will be viewed more leniently than is generally the case at present.

TAUGHT ONLY BY CATASTROPHE?

If we do not agree to limit individual States in their sovereignty, all of them engaging themselves to common action against any State, which obstructs openly or secretly the decisions of the Arbitration Court, we cannot emerge from the conditions of general chaos and threatening danger.

Will it require still another catastrophe to induce the nations to bind themselves to the enforcement of every decision of the recognised international legal authority. There is hardly any hope of betterment in the near future on the basis of the present state of affairs.

Present-day Nationalism, so highly developed everywhere, appears to me to be intimately connected with the introduction of conscription. The state which demands military service from its citizens is obliged to foster among them nationalistic sentiments which produce the necessary psychological basis for military efficiency. For the edification of youth it must glorify in its schools, side by side with religion, its instrument of brute force.

Together with immense social achievements this evil has sprung from the great French revolution and has infected all other nations in a very short time.

If we want not merely to make mechanical and technical provisions at the Disarmament Conference, but—what is more important—to affect the spirit of the peoples through education, we must endeavour, by international means, to make it legally possible for individuals to refuse military service, such a measure would doubtless have a strong moral effect.

A SPIRITUAL FOUNDATION.

Professor Dr. Holde (Berlin) has couched this proposal in the following form and I submit this herewith to the judgment of American and European citizens:

Considering that in the Kellogg Pact the representatives of governments of the whole world have declared war a dishonourable and inadvisable means of settling differences of any kind between states and have morally outlawed it, it follows as a minimum requirement that every nation or government, whose representatives have signed the Kelogg Pact in their name, should bind itself solemnly at the Disarmament Conference in the spirit and the letter of the Kellog Pact, never to force any National belonging to any State, which has sigend that Pact to participate in war.

That would show that the Governments really meant business when they signed the Kellogg Pact.

They should follow this up by agreeing to forbid the clergy of any denomination to bless troops or the weapons of war or to implore God for the victory of their nation. These moral and legal obligations towards their own peoples constitute the necessary and obvious corollary of the Kellogg Pact. They would lay the spiritual foundation for material Disarmament.

To sum up, then, this is my position. Mere agreements for limitation of armaments afford no security whatever. An obligatory arbitration court should be endowed with an executive guaranteed by all the participating States, which will proceed against the disturber of the peace with economic and military sanctions. General conscription, as the chief breeding-ground of an unreasonable Nationalism, should be fought; conscientious objectors to military services should be protected on an international basis.

Figures which Professor Einstein does not approve:	
The men under arms in the world, including active reserves, are (according to President Hoover) almost	30,000,000
On armaments the world spends	£910,000,000 a year
Or over	£1,730 a minute.

nuary to meet, as we understand, their opposite numbers, Indian members of the Round Table Conference and others, who will assist them, we may hope, to a just solution of problems which have hitherto baffled the combined intellects of the Indian Intelligentsia. We do not know upon what principle the Chairman and English members of the Committees have been selected: they are all, it goes without saying, honest and fair-minded people, who will do their duty to the best of their abilities; in one case, that of Sir Reginald Glancy, who, as we understand, is appointed to the Indian States Committee, there is the background of trained judgment and expert knowledge; but as for most if not all of the others they approach their task in virgin innocence of a country among the most difficult in the world to understand. Sir John Simon and his fellow-Commissioners started, it is true, under the same handicap; but they devoted two years to their labours; and even then spoke with a becoming diffidence on matters demanding the devotion of a life-time. As these new Committees are expected to report in April, or shortly thereafter, we must hope more from their courage than we should dare to expect from their experience.

There is another disability for which, to be sure, they are in no way to blame, but which might have suggested to the British Government a postponement of this inquiry. Both the Governor-General in Council and the Provincial Governments of several of the most important Provinces are at present engaged in a desperate struggle with the formidable forces of an organised Terrorism. It is told of the Great War that an officer engaged in a life-and-death defence of his part of the line was approached with an inquiry concerning a consignment of plum-and-apple jam. That untimely interruption occurs to our mind when we think of the hard-worked, under-manned, and over-strained administrations on whose shoulders the responsibility for law and order rests, now to be distracted by inquiries concerning the plum-and-apple of constitutional reform. Victory over disorder, the maintenance of law, the suppression of crime—these are the fundamentals of any system of government worthy of the name, and until they are established it would be wisdom to postpone all discussion of political change.

We foresee another difficulty which may be illustrated by almost any item of the current news from India. Thus, for example, Congress has been engaged in a campaign of Terrorism in the United Provinces calculated to intimidate the loyal landowning class which refuses to join the Party. In this "no-rent" campaign people have been tortured and even murdered, as judicial records testify, and the Provincial Government has been forced to take strong measures to protect life and property. To-day, for example, we report that four Congressmen were arrested and sentenced near Allahabad, and sixteen Congressmen were arrested near Cawnpore. But these men are presumably the agents of an organisation the Chairman of which is Gandhi himself. Is it contemplated at once to punish the subordinates and negotiate with the principals of a conspiracy? We have good reason to believe the substantial truth of the notorious interview which Gandhi has thought it prudent to disclaim. Is that agitator to be allowed to re-enter India and carry out his programme of "civil disobedience" with the avowed object of driving the British out of India? The Congress is about to hold its annual Conference at Puri, a great centre of Hindu fanaticism. It is notoriously part of the campaign to establish its rival authority over India and destroy the British administration. These formidable portents of anarchy appear to us to present a problem preliminary to any question of a political reformation.—"Morning Post."

Woman Says Marriage To Silent Husband Was A Mistake.

When Mrs. Jackman, the Yarmouth wife, who, at a previous hearing, said her husband had not spoken to her for three years, although they lived in the same house appeared at court again, she said she had made a mistake when she married her husband. The husband offered to leave the house and allow his wife 10s., and the wife accepted the offer. An order was made on those terms.

How India Is Black-Mailed In British Press.

The "Morning Post" in an editorial entitled "Innocents in India" writes as follows:—

We gave some accounts yesterday of the various Committees which are going out to India to settle—if they can—the questions left open by the Round Table Conference. They go out in Ja-

MR. NARIMAN SORABJI PATEL.

OF PALIA STREET, NANPURA, SURAT, WRITES:—

My sister, aged thirty, suffered for several years from what the Doctors diagnosed as Tubercular Arthritis of the knee-joint, which became so enlarged and protruding, and caused such agonising pain that she could not walk nor even stand. The muscles having, in the meanwhile, become stiff and contracted, the leg went short and could not be stretched to its full length. Hence the patient had, always, to be kept in bed. In vain did I resort to various treatments both at Surat and at Bombay. She was even kept as an in-patient for several months, in one of the best equipped Hospitals at Bombay. But to our ill luck, despite the best attention of the attending Physicians there, the patient only developed complications, and her condition became so alarming that we lost all hopes of her recovery. At this juncture, on the recommendation of a relative of mine, an England-returned Doctor, kept her under the treatment of Dr. Tandon, Scientific Homoeopath, Chowpaty, Bombay, as a result of whose medicines I am now glad to say that my sister has improved so far, that she can now walk slowly in the house. The pain and the inflammation have practically subsided, and the deformed joint has almost regained its natural shape. When the case was placed under Dr. Tandon's treatment, the Patient was a mere skeleton, but now she has got back her normal health, and is alright in every respect. Needless to say that this cure has astonished not only ourselves but all those who had seen and treated her when she was ailing.

I shall ever remain grateful to Dr. Tandon, and shall never miss any opportunity of recommending his treatment.

(Sd.) NARIMAN SORABJI PATEL.

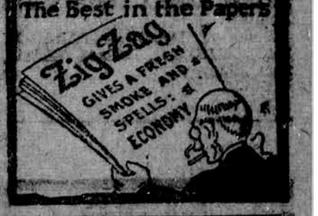
The ideal biscuit for the kiddies!

These biscuits are made with Glaxo. Nourishing for Children, Favourites with all.....

Made by
PEEK FREAN, LONDON.

Agents:—
HERBERT SON & CO., LTD.
Bombay and Calcutta.
T. MOTANDAS & CO., Karachi.
PARRY & CO. LTD., Madas.

Zig Zag
CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next ready, semi-transparent. Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
The Best in the Papers



What's Fashion for Men? Why not?

The few bits of jewellery allowed to men are, a watch-chain, a pair of cuff-links, studs, and a few others. It was demanded that at least these should be well designed and correctly styled. Who else could satisfy this demand, but the craftsmen from the fashion centre of Paris?

Centuries have elapsed, and today "EXCELSIOR" Rolled Gold Jewellery still retains that golden perfection of workmanship which makes French made Rolled Gold Jewellery so dependable and lasting.

EXCELSIOR
Genuine 10 Carat Rolled Gold Jewellery.
EXCELSIOR TRADING Co., Bharma Building, Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

FREE
BONUS BY DRAWING

If you draw you get Rs. 315 at once.
If not, your money is safe with interest.
"You have to Subscribe Rs. 100 only by Instalment of Rs. 2 p. mensem."
Interim Loans at 6 p.c. also granted
See our National Mutual Scheme (Regd.)
Enrol to-day or you may be Late for the coming Chance

EARN AT YOUR LEISURE

Ladies and Gentlemen to note please
Agents Wanted —part-time— whole-time.

The Associated Company of India, Ltd.
40, Railway Road, LAHORE.

Commencing From To-day!

with
Miss KAJJAN
AND
Master NISSAR

'R. C. A.' RECORDING.

BY PUBLIC REQUEST!
MADAN'S SUPER-TALKIE
SHIRIN-FARHAD
LOVE ROMANCE OF AGES IN HINDI
DAILY SHOWS: 5-30, 8 & 10-30 P.M. Extra Show on Saturday & Sunday at 3 P. M.
WEST END TALKIES

During This Week!

BEST
Singing & Dancing

FINE PHOTOGRAPHY

LAMINGTON ROAD

LAST WEEK !.
LAST WEEK !.
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

RIPON THEATRE
GRANT ROAD

SATURDAY, 9-1-32 at 8-30 p.m.
"SWAYAMWAR"

SUNDAY, 10-1-32 at 3 p.m.
"SANT KANHO PATRA"

Booking is open at the Ripon Theatre from 8 a.m.

The New Method of Administering Castor Oil To Children And Elderly People.

Castor Oil is far from pleasant yet it is useful laxative for Children, Women and Men. Castophene is the only laxative made with Castor Oil into chocolate form which replaces Castor Oil and other Cathartics and Powders, and is the most favourite laxative for Children. Castophene acts gently like nature and does not cause gripe or pain as other cathartics. Being delicious in taste children readily take Castophene and ask for more. Its use is purely as a laxative and not act as a drastic purgative. Chemists and Druggists sell it everywhere at Re. 1 per bottle of 25 chocolates. If any difficulty in obtaining, please write to Castophene Manufacturing Co., (India), P.O. 88, Karachi, and P.O. 4913 Bombay.

Bombay Depot: — PARAGON PRODUCTS, Co., Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

FOR PILES
USE "PILENZA"
The Combined Treatment.
Price Rs. 2-15-0.
Obtainable from all Chemists.
Bombay Agent:—
KEMP & CO., LTD.,
Bombay.

ASTHMA-CURE

1. Mr. C. GOMES writes:—He suffered from severe Asthma and Breathing trouble for 7 years. Dr. Kusumgar's treatment completely cured him.
2. Mrs. NAYAK, Bombay writes:—She suffered from severe Asthma for 12 years. Nothing helped her. Dr. Kusumgar's special treatment cured her in 3 weeks.

DR. KUSUMGAR M.D., (Homeo.) 221, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.

Invested With Powers Of Special Magistrate.

A Bombay Government Gazette extraordinary, dated Thursday (7th instant) but received in this office on Friday (8th instant) states:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance, 1932 (II of 1932), the Governor in Council has invested the Presidency Magistrates named below with the powers of a Special Magistrate under the said Ordinance:—

Mr. H. P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay; Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, 2nd Court, Bombay; Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, 3rd Court, Bombay; Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, 4th Court, Bombay; Mr. N. T. Junglewala, Presidency Magistrate, 5th Court, Bombay; Mr. P. T. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate, 6th Court, Bombay.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 36 of the said Emergency Powers Ordinance, the Governor in Council has directed that the Special Magistrates named above shall, subject to the provisions of section 47 of the said Ordinance, try such offences arising with the Town and Island of Bombay as the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who is hereby empowered in this behalf, may by general or special order in writing direct.

In The Districts

POWERS OF SUMMARY COURT.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 41 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance, 1932 (II of 1932), the Governor in Council has empowered the Magistrate named below to exercise the powers of a Summary Court within their respective districts:—

AHMEDABAD DISTRICT.

Mr. V. D. Pandya; Mr. R. J. Thakkar; Mr. G. R. Kothamdi; Mr. M. B. Parikh; Syed A. M. Bukhari; Diwan Bahadur Bulakhidas B. Trivedi; Khan Bahadur Sardar S. S. Kadri, I.S.O.

KAIRA DISTRICT.

Mr. R. D. Modi; Mr. G. N. Desai; Mr. T. J. Nanavati; Mr. U. S. Kalyani; Mr. M. G. Naik; Mr. P. S. Mehta; Mr. H. M. Shah; Mr. C. N. Mehta.

PANCH MAHALS DISTRICT.

Mr. T. E. Streatfield; Mr. M. M. Mehta; Syed Vazir Banu.

BROACH DISTRICT.

Mr. H. S. Smith; Mr. Y. R. Parpia; Mr. Sitabkhan A. Patel.

SURAT DISTRICT.

Mr. M. B. Kunte; Mr. B. V. Trivedi; Mr. M. M. Mehta; Mr. K. L. Mehta; Mr. R. C. Gandhi; Mr. M. M. Shah; Mr. V. V. Pradhan; Mr. C. G. Desai.

THANA DISTRICT.

Mr. K. G. Parikh; Mr. D. K. Bhatt; Mr. B. G. Patel; Mr. M. V. Joshi; Mr. G. R. Karode; Mr. R. K. Chiplunkar; Mr. P. K. Khharkar.

POWERS OF SPECIAL MAGISTRATE.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance, 1932 (II of 1932), the Governor in Council has invested the Magistrates of the first class named below with the powers of a Special Magistrate under the said Ordinance:—

AHMEDABAD DISTRICT.

Mr. E. W. Trotman; Mr. L. T. Gholap; Mr. M. J. Dikshit; Mr. M. P. Desai; Khan Saheb S. K. Desai.

KAIRA DISTRICT.

Mr. K. B. Bhadrapur; Mr. Valibakhsh A. Patel; Mr. T. P. Jeti; Mr. Y. A. Faruki.

PANCH MAHALS DISTRICT

Mr. M. S. Moulvi.

BROACH DISTRICT.

Mr. U. Mirchandani; Rao Saheb P. J. Bhatt.

SURAT DISTRICT.

Mr. T. T. Kothawala; Mr. I. T. Almaula; Mr. E. de B. Jewell; Mr. Yusufji I. Patel.

THANA DISTRICT.

Mr. M. D. Bhat; Mr. W. N. Bakhtyar; Mr. S. K. Wodeyar; Mr. T. M. Chaudhari.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 36 of the said Emergency Powers Ordinance, the Governor in Council has directed that the Special Magistrates named above shall, subject to the provisions of section 47 of the said Ordinance, try such offences arising within their respective districts, other than offences punishable with death, as the District Magistrate, who is hereby empowered in this behalf, may by general or special order in writing direct.

BROACH OBSERVES HARTAL

Congress Committee Dissolved

(From Our Correspondent.)

BROACH, January 5.

When the news about the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel reached there. The Congressmen went round the whole city broadcasting the news On hearing it a complete hartal was observed. In the evening a mass meeting was held at Tower Maidan, when about 10,000 citizens attended it. Dr. Chandulal, addressing the audience, appealed them to boycott British goods.

MAULANA MOHAMMEDALI DAY.

Under the joint auspices of Broach District Congress Committee and the Anjuman-Ikhnatul Islam, Maulana Mohammedali Day was observed here, Dr. Chandulal, the "dictator" of Broach was in the chair. The meeting commenced with recital of Urdu poems in praise of Maulana Mohammedali. Saiyad Asadali, addressing the meeting, said that Maulana fought for the freedom of India up to the last moments of his life. He had resolved not to return to a slave country and his words became true, because he breathed his last in London. Saiyad Asaddi appealed the audience to sin their communal differences whatever they might be and asked them to give their due share in the present struggle. Saiyad Asadali hoped that to-day's incident was a happy augury as the Anjuman and Congress Committee had joined hands together for a common cause and so they would unite on all future occasions.

Dr. Chandulal speaking about the life Maulana Mohammedali asked everyone whether he might be a Hindu—Muslim, Parsi or a Christian, to join the Congress and to boycott foreign goods.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE DISSOLVED.

The District Congress Committee is dissolved owing to the emergency of the present situation and Dr. Chandulal is appointed as "dictator".

THE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The 15th session of the India Economic Conference is to begin from to-day in Bombay. From the perrsual of the detailed programme of the conference one wonders as to what such an annual conference of economists of India contributes to the welfare of Indian people. To me, it seems that these Conferences are mere academic conferences and there seems to be no desire of any contribution towards the solution of specific Indian problems of the day. This can be easily seen from the list of the papers that are to be read in this Conference. There is not even one paper regarding economic safeguards proposed at the R. T. C., or about the present financial crisis or the so-called public debt, and consequently, the learned professors will not discuss any of these all important problems, in which there ought to be a definite and clear Indian expert opinion. We expect that our economists, when they meet in a conference annually, should take up specific problems of the day, on which clear guidance and lead are necessary. But the economic conference, from its very inception, is rather a semi-officialised body and hence, one cannot expect national outlook and lead from such an academic gathering. This is, perhaps, the reason why severe critics of Government economic policy like independent minded professors Wadia and K. T. Shah have not yet been elected as Presidents of the Economic Conference.

Let us hope that in future such conference will not confine itself to discussion of academic problems merely, but casting off its semi-officialised nature, try to serve India from Nationalists' point of view."—Yours, etc.,

K. T. MERCHANT.

January 2.

PARSIS AND REPRESSION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is high time when Parsi political organisations such as Zoroastrian Association, Parsi Rajkiya Sabha, etc., must convene public meetings of the Parsis in order to protest against the action of the Government in incarcerating the noblest and the greatest man of India, as well as against its present policy of promulgating Ordinances.—Yours, etc.,

R. R. DADACHANJI.

Princess Street,
Bombay No. 2,
January 4.

EXPORT OF GOLD.

(Continued from Page 8).

ports another country's financial position but weakens India's own strength.

We should raise the slogan of "Save our Gold" and arrange to observe in every town, city and village a "Save our Gold" day.

Even if we succeed in substantially diminishing the exports of gold from India, the breakdown of the rupee in terms of 18d. sterling is only a question of some months. In the meantime of course Indian commercial bodits and non-official members of the Legislative Assembly should also endeavour to persuade and press the Government to levy an embargo on exports of gold and to leave the rupee to find its own level.

Indian Situation As Viewed By B. O. W.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Rugby.—Most interesting developments in Indian situation is invitation extended by Viceroy to several prominent Indian leaders and statesmen to confer with him in Delhi. Invitation has been accepted and meeting will take place later this week. Invitation followed quickly upon the statement issued by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru that the Viceroy should call Conference of Indian leaders prepared to speak freely and fearlessly on consitutional matters.

Reports from Indian centres indicate that the situation is thoroughly controlled by the authorities. General impression is that the hold which Congress earlier exercised over a large section of Indian opinion has considerably diminshed. The determination of the Government not to be deflected from the policy of constitutional reforms outlined in the Premier's speech at the conclusion of the Round Table Conference is being contrasted with the barren prospect offered by Congress agitators.

At the time of the last civil disobedience campaign the Congress was at its maximum strength after eight years' interval during which it had recruited volunteers and cash. Many who then supported it are disinclined to renew the struggle which is made to appear particularly pointless by the firm prospects of constitutional advance on the lines indicated by the Premier.—B.O.W.

CABLE ITEMS

London.—It is understood that Sir John Simon and Neville Chamberlain will be the principal British delegates to the Reparations Conference at Lausanne.—Reuter.

London.—Gold valued at four millions sterling arrived at Plymouth on Thursday from India on board the P. & O. Liner "Strathnaver."—Reuter's Special.

London.—Deaths have occurred of Sir William Mills inventor of hand grenade and the proprietor of Mills Munitions Ltd., Birmingham; and of Lord Kimberley, father of the polo player Lord Wodehouse.—Reuter's Special.

New York.—Mr. Ellsworth Vines and Mrs. Helen Wills Moody head the American 1932 ranking lists.—Reuter's Special.

K.B. RELE'S
TONIC PILLS
BUILDS NERVES BRAIN & BODY
K. B. RELE SONS & CO. BOMBAY-4.

HYDROCELE

Provakar Oil Rs. 2. The best approved remedy for all types of Orchitis, Elephantiasis, Hernia etc. Only application removes pain at once and redness, size, and weight soon. This is indeed your last hope. A single trial will convince. KAVIRAJ R. SHASTRI, B.A., Kanchrapara (Bengal).

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

London, Jan. 4.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Names:—	Latest Prices. £
Millars Timber and Trading Co. Ld. Ord.	0 5 0
London Tin Corporation Ld. Ord.	0 10 0
Turner and Newall	1 3 6
Associated Electric Industries	0 19 6
Attock Oil	0 41 0
Associated Portland Cements	1 4 9
Underground Electrict Railways	0 19 11 1/2
Electric Supply Corporation	2 0 6
Guest, Keen & Nettlefold Ld. Ord.	0 15 6
Beira Railways	0 6 6
County of London Elec. Supply Ord.	2 3 0
Marconi International Marine	1 12 6
Calendar's Cable and Const. Co.	2 9 9
General Elec. Ord.	2 1 3
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	3 2 6
L. and N. E. Ry. 4 p.c. 2nd Pref.	31 0 0
International Rlys of C. America	doll. 4.00
Malayalam Plantations	0 9 3
British Burma Petroleum	0 3 6
Soudan Plantations	1 2 6
British S. Africa (Chartered)	0 17 0
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 4 9
Wm. Cory and Son	2 12 6
Market firm	Tons.
Stock of Rubber in the U. K.	127222
Increase on week	271

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

Messsrs. Patel Brothers' have compiled the following figures:—

(Compiled in 1000's and subject to adjustment on receipt of Mail.)

Week ending 4th Jan. 1932.	This Sight	This Receipts at U. S. Ports	Last
	300	10,108	10,331
	245	6,331	6,927
Exports from America:			
To Great Britain	36	597	575
To Continent	79	1,829	2,575
To Japan, Canada, etc.	73	1,623	688
Total	188	4,049	4,020
World's Spinners Takings of American Cotton	49	1,079	841
Deliveries to Spinners.			
Great Britain (All kinds)	293	5,989	5,183
Visible Supply			
Stocks at American Ports		4,688	4,156
Stocks at American Interior Towns		2,215	1,777
Stocks in Great Britain & Continent		2,419	2,304
Total		9,322	8,237
Last week		9,284	8,249
Difference on week		+38	—12
Stock of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		991	1,018

"The Apparel Oft Proclaims The Man"
—SHAKESPEARE.

THE PRESENT DAY SOCIETY MAKES IT IMPERATIVE FOR YOU TO HAVE YOUR CLOTHES WELL-FITTED AND SCIENTIFICALLY CUT.

THE SHAPE AND BEAUTY OF YOUR BODY DEPENDS AS TO HOW YOU CLOTHE IT.

FOR CUT
STYLE AND
FINISH OF YOUR CLOTHES.

CONSULT—MR G. RAO.

Who has 25 YEARS' INDIAN and CONTINENTAL EXPERIENCE of, which 16 YEARS were spent in HOARE & CO., BOMBAY and QUETTA.

EUROPE OUTFIT A SPECIALITY

LESSER CHARGES for BETTER WORK

The Radiant Tailoring Shop

Opposite ALBLESS BAUG, Near KEMP & CO, CHARNI ROAD.

Enjoy Carefree Health

DO you know that lack of Calcium [lime] in the body is the chief cause of the irregularities in the functions peculiar to women?

A course of Kalzana, the Calcium Food, is now recognised by thousands of women to be a sure and safe way to remove the cause of their troubles [Calcium deficiency] and come back to real, undisturbed health.

"I have known long years of suffering through dysmenorrhoea and menorrhagia and was operated upon twice without success. After taking Kalzana the pains have disappeared, though formerly I often suffered unbearable pains." writes a Kalzana user.

Remember that Kalzana is a Calcium food and not a drug. It cannot possibly do any harm, but must do good, because it strengthens the whole system. Kalzana moreover conquers irritability of the nerves and all other forms of ill-health due to lack of Calcium in the body, such as weakness of the teeth, loss of hair, skin troubles, etc.

Come back to real, undisturbed health by starting a course of this scientific Calcium food today.

Kalzana
THE CALCIUM FOOD
Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

Sidh-Makaradhwaj
CONTAINING DIAMOND & GOLD
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
Imparts Vigour Vitality Manhood
Eradicates Lassitude Nervous Weakness Exhausted Resources Debility
32 doses Rs. 7/- Concession price Rs.5/4.
CONCESSION OF 25% is now in force
The Ayurvedic Pharmaceutical Co.

HAPPY NEWS!

RANJIT'S TALKING and SINGING PICTURE

DEVI-DEVYANI

COMMENCING FROM TO-DAY!
WITH
Miss GOHAR (SENIOR) and Mr. BHAGVANDAS (Songster and Renowned Stage Star)
Assisted By Messrs. KEKI ADAJANI, D. D. BILLIMORIA, BABU RAU.
DAILY SHOWS: 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, SUNDAY AND FRIDAY AT 3 p.m.
GLOBE TALKIES
(SANDHURST ROAD)

LANCASHIRE'S TALE OF WOE.

Sensational Fall In British Exports To India.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

A scheme for removing from the Lancashire Cotton Industry, 10 million surplus spindles and 100,000 looms and the imposition of a levy on firms remaining in the industry has been drawn up by the Joint Committee of the Cotton Trade Organisation and is being considered by the trade.

"I am quite convinced that we shall never secure again that volume of trade which we commanded before the war, even under the most favourable circumstances," declared Mr. T. D. Barlow, the chairman.

"There have been enormous developments in the productive capacity in India and Japan, and latterly in China," said Mr. J. H. Grey, the Chairman of the Executive Committee. "These factors one has to face and realise. Until the consumption of goods increases throughout the world, we cannot hope to obtain our pre-war amount of foreign trade".

DECLINE IN BRITISH EXPORTS

Every year sees further shrinkage in British exports of grey cloth, according to the annual report of the Grey Cloth Section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. In 1929, Britain shipped to Bengal 489 million yards; in 1930 218 million yards, and in 1931 the total for eleven months has fallen to 26 million yards. Losses are also recorded in shipments to Australia, China, Netherlands and Egypt, and evidently in this class of goods, Japan is sweeping the board. The Report adds, "It is useless to delude ourselves that we are likely to retain even our attenuated export trade by the rationalisation sales organisation and revised merchanting methods. These may be beneficial, but are quite inadequate to bridge the gap between English and foreign prices, and any advantage arising from England's abandonment of the Gold Standard is only temporary."—Reuter's Special Service.

INDIAN STATES' ORGANISATIONS

Suspension Of Activities Urged

The Working Committee of the Indian States' People's Conference met in the office of the Conference at Dahanuker Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, when the following resolution were passed unanimously:—

(1) The Working Committee of the Indian States' People's Conference appeals without going into the merits of the individual cases, to all workers and organisations working on behalf of the Indian States who are at present in conflict with the Governments of their States, to suspend their respective activities for the present in view of the present situation in the country.

(2) The Working Committee of the Indian States' People's Conference records its considered judgment that the second R. T. C. in so far as it reached definite conclusions or disclosed a trend of opinion, was wholly unfavourable to the legitimate political ambitions of the people in the States. None of the minimum demands formulated by the Indian States' People's Conference as conditions precedent to the formation of a federation with British India was agreed to, or is on its way to be agreed to. In the existing circumstances, therefore, the Working Committee feels that any arrangement arrived at over the heads of the people of the States and without their consent will be unacceptable to them.

WOMEN LIBERALS.

Dangers Of "Buy British Only."

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Women's National Liberal Federation in mail week:—

The Executive Committee of the Women's National Liberal Federation appreciates the value of the Round Table Conference. It welcomes the reiteration of the principle of an All-India Federation with responsible government at the centre as the ultimate goal of British policy, and it rejoices that the work begun by the Conference is to be carried on without delay by committees in India, which will investigate the practical difficulties of the federal problem.

"The Executive Committee welcomes the statement made by the Prime Minister to the House of Commons on December 10, in which he emphasised the necessity of impressing on the public the fact that our problem is not only national but also international. Further, the committee feels that the campaign to buy British only is a short-sighted and mistaken policy in that by diminishing the total volume of international trade and by endangering our commercial relations with other countries it must ultimately render more difficult the task of the National Government, pledged in the words of the Prime Minister to work steadfastly for a revival of world trade."

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EXTRA SHOWS on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 P.M.

CHARGE OF NEGLIGENCE.

Suit Against Corporation And Tramways.

DISMISSED BY HIGH COURT

BOMBAY, Friday.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice Mirza dismissed on Friday a suit (with costs) filed by Ambalal Chaturbhai and Babubhai Chaturbhai, two brothers, along with their mother Bai Divali, claiming Rs. 48,000 as damages from the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., and the Bombay Corporation for negligently causing the death of their father Chaturbhai Jhaverbhai Patel by pitching two signposts close to each other near the tram line.

STRUCK BY SIGNPOSTS.

The facts, according to the plaintiffs, were that the deceased was killed in an accident on August 10, 1925, while he was boarding a two-unit tramcar in motion. As soon as he jumped on the front entrance of the second unit, he was struck by the Municipal signpost bearing the words, 'Ripon Road, which was very close to the signpost bearing the words "B. E. S. T. trams stops here," and being thrown down was run over by the rear car and was seriously injured. He succumbed to the injuries soon after.

The plaintiffs stated that death occurred due to the negligence of the two companies in pitching their signposts close to each other near the tram line, and therefore they claimed Rs. 48,000 as damages.

The defendants denied any negligence on their part.

COMPANY NOT GUILTY.

Referring to the bye-law, one of the Tram-way Company that no person should board or alight while a tramcar was in motion, held that the Company and the Corporation were in no way guilty of a negligent act. As the deceased acted in contravention of the regulation of the Tramway Company, he was really guilty of negligence. His Lordship, therefore, dismissed the suit and called upon the plaintiffs to bear the costs of the Company and the Corporation.

URDU MASHAIRA.

The annual 'Maishaira' of the Bazm-e-Khayal, Bombay, was held at the Anjuman-e-Islam School Hall, Hornby Road, on Sunday, at 3 p.m. In the absence of Prof. Sirajul Hasan Naqwi of the Ismail College, Maulana Mahmud Irahi was voted to the "masnad". The spacious hall was almost full and no less than so Urdu poets took part in the 'Mashaira' by reciting their 'ghazals' and poems. After the election the President was garlanded and also the permanent president of the Bazm, Mr. Z. A. Barni. Amongst those present were Mr. Haji Ahmad Siddiq Khatri, Maulana Shihab, Nawabzada Saiyed Murtaza Ali Khan, Maulana Azizur Rahman, Mr. Ata Husain, Deputy Educational Inspector, Maulana Tajummul, Messrs. Zakariya Manihar, Mahmud Khalil, and M. Y. Hakim, Kazi Ataullah, Maulana Saadullah, Mr. Nabiullah, Advocate. Mr. Hamid Shahjahanjuri was a guest of honour. The 'ghazals' of Sadar, Chishti, Arif, Fashat, Ashiq, Hamid, Qabil, and Khujandi were highly appreciated. The poems of Maulana Mahmud, President, Maulana Khujandi and Mr. Nikhat on the subject of "Secret of Life" contained lofty thoughts and were listened to with rapt attention and their recitation was punctuated by occasional applause. At the end of the 'Mashaira' Maulana Khujandi, in a suitable speech referred to the services of the Secretaries and the Treasurer of the Bazm and garlanded them. He also announced that in the opinion of the President the poem recited by Kalim was very good and he was very good and he was awarded a copy of the Diwan-e-Ghalib. Maulana Shihab then thanked the President who also made a brief reply. The function terminated at about 11 p.m. with a vote of thanks to Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar for lending the Hall of the School.

Melbourne.—Australia won the Third Test match against South Africa by 169 runs, thus winning the rubber. Scores:—Australia 198 and 554, South Africa 358 and 225.—Reuter.

ATIYA BEGUM'S VISIT TO GORUKPUR.

Opening Ceremony Of Foundation Education Institution For Girls.

(From A Correspondent.)

GORAKHPUR, Jan. 2.

On New Year's eve a grand ceremony was performed at the residence of Mr. Nesarullah, M.L.C., Gorukpur, of the opening of the first Foundation Education Institution for Muslim girls.

Atiya Begum arrived in Gorukpur on the 30th December, and was received at the station by prominant leaders and citizens. At night a dinner was given in her honour. Several educationists and prominant citizens holding high offices, had assembled in Gorukpur for the function.

On the 31st December, a very large gathering assembled in the spacious hall of the residence of Mr. Nesarullah, with Dr. Sir Sitaram, the President of the Council of U. P. in the chair. Atiya Begumsaheba as she entered the Hall, was recieved with applause. Mr. Nesarullah said that the Begumsaheba was an eminent Muslim lady and that her "Educational Scheme" was the only one to be adopted for the community at large.

Dr. Sir Sitaram, while calling upon the Begumsaheba to deliver the address, remarked that "Atiya Begumsaheba was known to us through her extraordinary educational activities, and her special 'Scheme of Education' was interesting and useful."

Atiya Begumsaheba then delivered a stirring address on how defective the present policy of education was, and what was needed was to re-build it upon firm sensible useful, and cultural lines. Finally, she maintained, that "if Indians were at all dreaming of 'India for Indians,' then they would have to build up a worthy and capable race through the right kind of education".

The institution was then declared open. It is named after the daughter of the host, Tyyaba Foundation Education Institution for Muslim girls.

Then Atiya Begum was escorted in the school premises where a large number of purdah nashin ladies had assembled, Tyyaba Begum acting as the mistress of ceremonies. An interesting programme of Kuran-e-Shreef, Urdu and Persian recitations was rendered, some brilliant speeches were made; Atiya Begum, in her speech outlined the programme of the institution, and announced that the school would start from the New Year, 1932, as a a new era—not only in Gorukpur, but for the community at large. Great enthusiasm and rejoicing prevailed; she was heavily garlanded. The garden party, was held in the afternoon in the beautiful grounds of Nesarullah Saheb.

The next two days of her stay were spent in conducting the institution, and addressing several meetings, and attending different functions specially organised for her. Before her departure on the night of the 2nd January, she recieved invitations to open similar institutions in different centres, including one at Azamgarh the seat of the late Moulana Shibli, by his son Moulana Hamid Nomani. It is expected that she will respond to the programme of educational tour after Eid-Ul-Fitr.

Rugby.—Mr. William Graham former President of the Board of Trade, who is seriously ill with pneumonia was reported to be slightly worse on Wednesday night It was stated, however, that his illness was nearing the end of the infestive period and it was hoped that he would take a turn for the better to-day. This morning it was stated that breathing was slightly easier and there are no complications.—B.O.W.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY:—During the week ended 2nd January, the total mortality 417 was 23 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 18.7. The mortality for the 1st week of 1931 was 407 and death rate 16.3 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1927-1931 was 505 and death rate 20.6.

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SUPPORTED BY MASTER FAKEERA OF STAGE FAME.
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TOWN-PLANNING SCHEME FOR SUBURBS

Land-Title Registration Suggested.

A lecture on "A Town Planning Scheme for Bombay Suburbs" was delivered by Mr. E. M. Gilbert-Lodge at the Institute of Architects, Bombay on Thursday last. The lecturer in the course of a speech said that the suburban area was 150 sq. miles, populated somewhat sparsely and irregular fashion by 175,000 people. Since 1910 efforts had been made to formulate town planning schemes at different places throughout suburban Bombay, and he himself had been responsible for preparing many of them. The town planning scheme movement had received a fillip in the boom years 1918-22, but the scheme progressed slowly and before any advantage could be reaped by the sale of town planned plots, the boom had ended, with the result that owners of land petitioned to Government to cancel or postpone a substantial percentage of the schemes.

THE SCHEME.

There had been a distinct effort to link up the continued adjoining town planning schemes into a coherent whole wherever possible. He then referred to the scheme prepared by him and Mr. Davidge about 8 years ago, and which never developed beyond the stage of a paper proposition. The development had progressed along the two main north and south roads, the Bandra Ghodbunder Road and the Bombay Agra Road. The more intensive development was on the line of B. B. and C. I. Railway, because it had the advantage of level land and of proximity to the sea.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS.

Discussing the future development of outer Bombay, Mr. Gilbert-Lodge said that tanneries and dye works should be located in Koli Kalyan, and other factories in the north of Ghatkoper and east of the G. I. P. Railway line. Referring to old Bandra and Kurla, he suggested that at Kurla the erection of buildings not fronting a regular road of at least 30 feet in width, should be prohibited as also building on marshy land, or land not properly drained. A clean-up was essential in old Bandra. The slaughter house should be removed to the flats north of Trombay.

Speaking of suburban amenities, he said that there should be a wide sea drive along the shore of Western Salsette, linking Bandra Point with Juhu, and carrying on eventually to Versova and Marwe. The arbitrary rights of fishermen drying their nets anywhere and everywhere should be dealt with. A harbour for outer Bombay should be built at Bandra or Danda.

AGAINST TERMINAL TAX.

He thought it was not too much to hope for a Land Title Registration Scheme for the suburbs. He also wanted the establishment of a central and permanent Town Planning Committee for Suburban Bombay to whom all town planning schemes should be submitted for approval.

Concluding Mr. Gilbert-Lodge said that the idea of sharing the suburban people a daily tax for coming into Bombay should be dismissed as it was inimical to the continued popularity of the suburbs. He also spoke against the recent and startling innovation of a toll station on the main road from Kurla into Trombay where a tax was collected from all vehicles.

6th Glittering Week

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ALL TALKING
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There arises a conflict—LOVE or Duty, and How? is solved—

SEE all these SOUL STIRRING EPISODES on the SILVER SCREEN.

Majestic Cinema
GIRGAUM.

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY

VICE-CHANCELLORSHIP

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, January 8.

By 49 votes to 29 the Nagpur University Court has rejected Khan Bahadur Zakiralli's motion for the re-election of Vice-Chancellor of the University. Final decision respecting Niyogi's election as Vice-Chancellor now rests with Chancellor.

Srinagar.—The Glancy Commission has almost completed its work here and is leaving for Jammu within a week.—A.P.

Benares.—The Convocation for conferring degrees on graduates of the Benares Hindu University will be held on February 11.—A.P.

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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 19[illegible]

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Karachi Congress Office Raided.

NINE PERSONS ARRESTED IN THE CITY.

(From Our Correspondent).
KARACHI, Jan. 8.

Arrests were made simultaneously here by the police last night and a number of people including Naraindas Anandjee Bechar, the local Dictator, Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, Dr. Tarachand Lalwani, Swami Kishnand were arrest.

NEWS OF ARRESTED PERSONS.

The total number of Congress leaders arrested last night is nine and are following:—(1) Naraindas Anandjee Bechar, (2) Jairamdas Doulatram, (3) Parsram Tahilramani, Secretary, Karachi Congress Committee, (4) Dr. Tarachand Lalwani, Municipal Councillor, (5) Swami Kishnand, member, All-India Congress Committee, (6) R. K. Sidhva, Municipal Councillor, (7) Maharaj Lokram, (8) Narsingdas, (9) Moulvie Mohmed Sidik, Member, All-India Congress Committee.

The Congress Office which was raided was neither taken possession of nor was anything removed therefrom.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram who is arrested in Karachi.

MORE ORDINANCE VICTIMS

Mr. Sidhwa, Karachi.

Mr. Sambamurty who was jailed for two years.

Mr. T. Prakasam who is arrested

A. I. C. C. MEMBER ARRESTED.

Sjt. Hanmantrao Kanjalgi.

DHARWAR, Jan. 8.

Mr. Hanmantrao Kaujalgi, a member of the All-India Congress Commiteee was arrested yesterday.

A hartal was observed in the City, to-day, in this connection.

It is reported that more arrests are still to be made.—A.P.

Sjt. Gangadar Deshpande

BELGAUM, Jan. 8.

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, a prominent Karnatak leader was arrested last night under Section 3 (1) of Ordinance 2 of 1932.

Mr. Baburao Thakur, Editor of "Tarunbharat" was also arrested here last night.—A.P.

NOTICES ON CONGRESS WORKERS IN CALCUTTA.

Ban On National Activities For One Month

CALCUTTA Jan. 7.

Notices under the Emergency Ordinance have been served by the Police Commissioner on Mr. J. C. Gupta, Managing Director of "Advance" and thirteen others, including three women Congress workers, restraining them for a month from taking part in meetings or demonstrations or encouraging picketing or anyway furthering the civil disobedience and boycott movements.

Eight arrests including Miss Kamala Chatterjee, a student of the Scottish Church College, (mentioned earlier) were made to-day under the Bengal Ordinance, following raids on a dozen houses and student hostels by the police.

Muffasil reports show that Section 144 Cr. P. C. has been promulgated at Cuttack and Rajshahi.—A. P.

Sentenced Under Picketing Ordinance

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

Five persons were arrected under the Picketing Ordinance in Burra Bazar, to-day, and four others sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment in this connection by the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate. The accused, who went undefended, admitted having broken the law.

PRABHAT PHERI LADIES JAILED

Four women members of a prabhat pheri were fined Rs. 50 each, in default, to undergo two weeks' simple imprisonment on the charge of diobeying the Police Commissioners order. The accused, who included Miss Shanti Das, a Master of Arts of the Calcutta University, declined to enter defence on the plea of being satyagrahis.

A man described as the Secretary of the Ulubaris Congress Committee Howrah has been arrested on the charge of holding a meeting in contravention of orders under Section 144 Cr. P. C.—A. P.

DACCA MEETING PREVENTED.

DACCA, Jan 7.

A public meeting announced to be held here this evening at the Coronation Park under the auspices of the Dacca District Students Association, despite the prohibitory orders of the District Magistrate, proved a failure. Immediately before the time announced for the meeting constables and sergeants under the command of the City Superintendest of Police appeared on the scene, cleared the Park of all people and barricaded gates, preventing egress and ingress.

Mr. W. H. Nelson, Divisional Commissioner, will address a public meeting on January 11 on the present situation—A.P.

GAGGING ORDERS IN ANDHRA.

Notices Galore.

BEZWADA, Jan. 4.

The following are the full texts of the orders under Section 144 issued to be served on the Bezwada leaders on the 4th instant by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Bezwada:—

THE ORDER.

"Whereas I understand from reports and statements made to me by the Circle Inspectors of Police, Bezwada Town and Taluka, that you are moving about in my division actively inciting people not to pay the enhanced land tax consequent on the introduction of the resettlement rates in this district, and asking them to resist by force, if necessary, the collection of land revenue in the coming kist months and,

"Whereas I am of opinion that such an action on your part is likely to cause annoyance, obstruction, injury or danger to Revenue officials, and others lawfully employed in the collection of such revenue and danger to human life in general by precipitating serious breaches of the public tranquility or causing riots and affrays, and I consider that speedy preventive action is necessary.

I, S. A. Venkatraman, I.C.S., Joint Magistrate of Bezwada, do hereby prohibit you from taking part in any manner in any propaganda connected with the "No-Tax" campaign in the Revenue Division of Bezwada, that is to say, in the Taluks of Bezwada, Nandigama and Tiruvur, from participating in any processions, meetings or informal talks with people held for this purpose in these areas, and from preaching too or in any manner advising any person residing in my jurisdiction not to pay the taxes lawfully due to the Government.

As the matter is one of emergency and as the circumstances do not admit of the serving in due time of a notice upon you, this order is passed ex parte.

This order shall remain in force for a period of 2 months from this date.

Given under my hand and the seal of this Court, this day of January, 1932.

(Sd.) S. A. VENKATRAMAN,
Joint Magistrate, Bezwada.

Gag On Bezwada Ryot Leaders.

BEZWADA, Jan. 2.

The following is the full text of the order under Section 144 Cr. P. C., served by Row Saheb M. R. Bangara, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Gudivada on Mr. Kollipora Surayya, President, East Kistna District Congress Committee:

"Whereas I am informed by a report of the Circle Inspector of Police, Gudivada, that you are starting "No-Tax" propaganda and intend touring about in my Division for the purpose of inducing the people not to pay taxes and to obstruct the Revenue and the Village officers in the discharge of their duties; and whereas I am satisfied that such action on your part is likely to cause annoyance, obstruction and also danger to human life by serious disturbances of public tranquility such as rioting or affray, and as I consider that immediate and speedy remedy is desirable, I, Row Saheb M. R. Bangera, B.A., Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Gudivada, do hereby prohibit you from leaving Kapileswarapuram limits for the purpose of doing No-tax propaganda in any form, and also prohibit you from doing any such propaganda in Kapileswarapuram village limits also, and further order you not to take any part in arranging, organizing or supporting such a propaganda within my jurisdiction.

"As the matter is of an emergent nature this order is passed ex parte. This order will be in force for a period of two months from to-day (December 30th)."

ORDER ON MR. J. K. SUBBA RAO.

The full text of the order served against Mr. Jonnavittula Kutumba Subbarow of Bezwada, by the same Magistrate is as under:

"Whereas I am informed by a report of the Circle Inspector of Police, Gudivada, that you have come from outside of my division, and are at present touring out in the villages in my division doing "No-tax" propaganda, and inducing the people not to pay tax and to obstruct the Revenue and the Village officers in discharge of their duties; and whereas I am satisfied that such action on your part is likely to cause annoyance, obstruction, and also danger to human life by serious disturbances of public tranquility such as riots or affray and as I consider that immediate and speedy remedy is desirable, I Row Saheb, M. R. Bangera, B.A., Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Gudivada, do hereby prohibit you from continuing to tour in my division that is to say in the Taluks of Gudivada, and Kaikalur, or preaching or having informal talks with the people in order to make them not to pay the same or to work in any other way with the object of making the people not to pay their tax to Government and I hereby warn and enjoin you to abstain from such acts within the limits of my jurisdiction.

As the matter is of an emergent nature, the order is passed ex parte.

This order will remain in force for a period of two months from to-day, i.e., 30th December, 1931."

It is stated that Mr. K. Surayya accompanied by Messrs. J. V. K. Subba Row and Gottipaty Brahmaiah toured in the villages of Gudivada Taluk, circumscribing their activities, mainly in collecting funds for the late Bobba Venkata Seshayya's memorial fund. These orders, it is said, have caused much sensation and much resentment among the ryots.

ORDINANCE REGIME AT WORK.

DOHAD DICTATOR ARRESTED.

Fresh Lathi Charge At Benares.

On receipt of the news of the arrests of Mahatmaji and Sardar Vallabhbhai, many cities and towns in India observed Hartal. "There were meetings and processions held in most of the places. Among these were:—

Jalgaon, Bhusawal, Cawnpore, Cutch Mandvi, Karjat, Sanavad, Ujjain, several towns of Kathiawar, etc.

DOHAD'S FIRST DICTATOR.

(From A Correspondent).
DOHAD, Jan. 6.

On 5th instant at 6 p.m. Sjt. Shrikant addressed a meeting of Freelandgunj Railway Union workers, and at 8 p.m. he addressed a meeting at Jhalod, 21 miles from Freelandgunj.

More Nasik Arrests

NASIK, Jan. 8.

There was a partial hartal in the city yesterday and towards the evening a large crowd of about 500 people gathered before the Yeshwantrao Maharajas Temple in the river bed to do puja. Notices had been placarded during the day that a meeting would be held at the same place at 5-40 p. m. to show sympathy with the Congress leaders who had been arrested and to condemn the action of Government. The Police-Sub-Inspector told the conveners of the meeting that it must not be held as it was likely to disturb the peace, but Congressmen persisted in their endeavour to hold the meeting. But this time D. S. P. had arrived and he arrested Mr. Ramchandra Pande, ex-President of District Congress Committee, Mr Damodar Mahadeo Pandar, ex-dictator of the "War Council", Pandit A. T. Ranchod and five others, and prohibited the holding of the meeting.—A. P.

Governor's Visit To Sind Cancelled

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has been compelled to cancel his visit to Sind, as he feels that under present circumstances it is impossible to be absent from Bombay for any long period. He will take the earliest possible opportunity of paying a visit to Sind when better times come.

Gadag Dictator Arrested

(From A Correspondent.)
GADAG, Jan. 8.

Sjt. Anant Rao Jalihal, the first Dictator, Taluka Congress, Gadag, and Dr. Huilcol a prominent Congress worker were arrested this morning and taken to Dharwar. The City is observing hartal.

Dohad Arrests.

(From A Correspondent.)
DOHAD, Jan. 8.

Messrs. Laxmidass Shrikant, Sukhdeo Trivedi and Pandurang Vaniyar, 3 workers of Dohad, were arrested early this morning under Section 3 (1) of the Ordinance No. II. of 1932, they are taken to Godhra. Complete hartal is being observed to-day.

DACCA MEETING PREVENTED.

DACCA, Jan. 7.

A public meeting announced to be held here this evening at the Coronation Park under the auspices of the Dacca District Students Association, despite the prohibitory orders of the District Magistrate, proved a failure. Immediately before the time announced for the meeting constables and sergeants under the command of the City Superintendent of Police appeared on the scene, cleared the Park of all people and barricaded the gates, preventing egress and ingress.

Mr. W. H. Nelson, Divisional Commissioner, will address a public meeting on January 11, on the present situation.—A. P.

SECOND LATHI CHARGE IN BENARES.

4 Taken To Hospital: 7 Arrested

BENARES, Jan. 7.

All shops opened to-day after complete hartal for two days.

Further enquiries about Tuesday's firing and lathi charges show that only one person, namely Shyam Manohar Arya, was killed on Tuesday. One person wounded that day and whose name was Ram Nandan died this morning in the Ramkrishna Sevashram Hospital. His body was taken in a procession for cremation.

A SECOND LATHI CHARGE.

There was a lathi charge by the police for the second time last evening, resulting in injuries to some persons. Four of them have been admitted to the Marwadi Hospital. Seven more volunteers, including the Asst. Secretary of the local Congress Committee, have been arrested.—A.P.

AMRITSAR ARRESTS

AMRITSAR, Jan. 8.

Dr. Santram Sethi, "Dictator," Pandit Goverdhandas, "G.O.C." of the Volunteers of the local "War Council" were arrested last night and this morning respectively under Section 108 Criminal Procedure Code.

Amritsar Mahomedans have closed their shops in memory of late Sir Mahommed Shafi.—A.P.

COUNTER-PICKETING AT LIQUOR SHOPS.

Customers Invited To Have Drinks.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 7.

At two of the country liquor shops where picketing has been going on, counter-picketing by a arty of Mahomedans has been started. They take up positions near the Congress volunteers and invite customers to have drinks.—A.P

U. A. Ordinance, Extended To Delhi Province.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 8.

The Unlawful Association Ordinance has been extended to the Delhi Province.—A.P.

RENEWED PICKETING IN BOMBAY.

EXTENDED TO MANGALDAS MARKET AND CHARNI ROAD LOCALITY.

"Red" Posters Appear On Congress House Compound And On Other Building.

The picketing of foreign cloth shops by men and women volunteers was witnessed on a wider scale in Bombay on Friday. Apart from the usual activities in Fort and Charni Road, the Mangaldas Cloth Market came in for marked attention at the hands of the pickets. The police again maintained an attitude of non-interference.

Two volunteers clad in khaddar uniforms took their posts in front of the show-rooms of Messrs. Whiteaways at about 11-30 a. m. Their presence as usual drew a large crowd of spectators. At about 1 p.m. a posse of lathi police headed by two sergeants also arrived on the scene. The police lined the pavements and pressed back the crowds but the volunteers were allowed to stand near the entrance.

PICKETING BY SHIFTS.

At the further end of the Hornby Road women volunteers were picketing the shops of Messrs. Karanjia, Bhesania and Esa Ali. The women were picketing the shops by shifts. At short intervals one batch of women would retire and a new batch would take their place.

A battalion of volunteers picketed shops at New Charni Road while the Mangaldas Cloth Market was similarly picketed.

NO ARRESTS.

The doors at the Whiteaways were closed at 6 p.m. and simultaneously the Congress volunteers as well as the police withdrew. There were no arrests. The Azad Maidan meeting also passed off without any police interference.

Two Congress Workers Arrested

BOMBAY, Friday.

Two more Congress workers were arrested by the Bombay police to day (Friday. They were:—

(1) Sjt. Ganpati Shankar Desai, Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, and (2) Sjt.. V. Sharma.

Both of them were apprehended under the new Ordinance and conveyed to the Byculla Jail.

A Mysterious Poster

BOMBAY, Friday.

The police were surprised to find on Friday morning a big "Red Poster" pasted at a prominent place to one of the pillars of the Empire Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

The poster purported to have emanated from the office of the "Hindustan Republican Society" gave threats to officials as well as congressmen.

POSTER REMOVED.

The poster drew large crowds till afternoon when Inspector Bird attached to the Esplanade Police Station had it removed to the Original Investigation Department for making inquiries.

These "Red" posters were also seen pasted on Jinnah Hall and Congress House Compound, Girgaum, which is now under police guard.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON WOMAN

Three Constables To Be Tried

CHITTAGONG, Jan. 7.

Three constables of the Dewanpore Punitive camp have been sent up for trial on the charge of assaulting a woman in Noapara village while engaged in search operations at night. Enquiries were held by the Special Magistrate Naopara Military Camp along with the Deputy Inspector-General of Police. The case will be taken up on 9th January.—A.P.

Satyagrah In Perambur Workshop

MADRAS, Jan. 7.

The Secretary M. S. M. Railway Union, Madras, wires that "workers in the Perambur Workshops asked for leave after 2 p.m. to-day in order to show their respect for the arrested Congress leaders. It is learnt that the authorities refused permission whereupon men numbering 6,000 observed Satyagraha within the shops. On the shops closing the workers assembled in the Union grounds, offered prayers and then dispersed in silence. The situation is peaceful.—A.P.

Muslim Sikh Trouble In Kashmir Village.

The Publicity Officer, Kashmir wires:—"Information was received to-day that a Muslim mob raided village Mohragroo, Tehsil Birpur, on the 5th January night, and looted three sikh houses, injured three persons and stabbed one The police and executive officers, with police and military support, reached the spot overnight, and started investigation. A mob, 5,000 strong, collected opposite the investigation camp, but dispersed in the evening, with promises of good behaviour. A larger gathering was expected to-day.

The Governor of Jammu has proceeded to Mirpur with reinforcements.—A. P.

Ll. G. Praises Gandhi-Way Of Squatting!

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Describing the storm, Mr. Lloyd George said that he sat cross-legged on the floor of "Rajputana" while furniture flew about. He added laughingly "I think Gandhi's way of sitting is best after all."—Reuter.

PROHIBITION IN BRITAIN.

Drastic Control Of Clubs.

LICENSING COMMISSION'S REPORT

LONDON, Jan. 7.

More drastic rather than relaxed control by the licensing system of the sale of intoxicants is recommended by the Licensing Commission's Report after two years' study of the problem. The Commission which under the Chairmanship of Lord Amulree included representatives of brewers and advocates of temperance, was subjected to considerable criticism, on grounds of dilatoriness, and the cost of 19,000 sterling. The Report, which is signed by 16 out of 9 members, recommends speedier reduction of redundant licences, creation of national Licensing Commission, more effective control of clubs and special hotel and restaurant licences, uniform closing hour of 11 p.m., and experimental expansion of public ownership.

It describes British hotels as primitive and inefficient, recommends improvement of public house as place of general refreshment, expresses apprehension regarding the growing cocktail habit of younger generation and considers that school children should be adequately instructed regarding alcohol.—Reuter's Extra Service.

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